B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 35 BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Feb.	MACEDONIA x		11 089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10 941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16.2 7
1st March	MANTUA		16,69
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7 622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA x		15,903
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,099
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,082
3rd May	DELTA	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,388
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA	NARKUNDA*	16.227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

@ Does not convey passengers from India.

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
9th Feb.	Dalgoma ‡	5,890
22nd ,,	Morvada	8,198
7th March	Mandala	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana	8,660
4th April	Manela	8,308
18th ,,	Matiana	8,065
2nd May.	Domala	8,441
23rd ,,	Mashobra	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

10th Feb.	Ula*		5,310
20th ,,	Jeypore*		5,318
22nd ,,	China		7,982
23rd ,,	Sicilia x		6,813
25th ,,	Lahore *		5,252
8th March	Dogra		5,138
15th ,,	Mirzapore		6,715
18th ,,	Soudan †		6,69
30th ,,	Alipore		5,273
24th April	Sicilia †		6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
9th Feb	VARSOVA	Buarch via K'chi. 9-30 v. m.
9th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
11th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war 11 a. m.
14th ,,	BAMORA	Buarch via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
20th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

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AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Pkt 162.

Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each. ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS,
S. A. H. SITWELL, N. M. MURRAY, (Off.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kasauli
Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Amballa	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency).	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Musoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree.
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayanganga
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Coconada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbatore	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency.)
Conjeeveram (Out Station.)	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tellicherry
Hubli	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Viramgam
Jullundur	Vizianagram
	Vizagaptam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch—I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort—BOMBAY.
Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000 000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changehun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	.....	27,27,727
Reserve Fund	.....	21,00 400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C., 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.....	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.....	$50 000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP	...	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING	.....	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	.....	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	.....	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	...	Rs. 59,85,000

(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	.....	Rs. 1 00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1.00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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PROPRIETORS OF ALL MOTOR SERVICES
USING
FORD CARS OR LORRIES
GENUINE FORD SPARE PARTS
PRICES REDUCED.
Write for latest price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
& REDUCED,
HUGHES ROAD—BOMBAY.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	.....	Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	.....	Rs. 33,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc.	.....	Rs. 6,00.000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Allahabad, Bombay, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.

SUB-AGENCIES:
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chaudausi, Fyzabad, Hapur, Hathras, Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur and Shajahanpur.

CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundis are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch:
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Brown Serge Suit	Rs. 65.
Tropical Cashmere Suit	Rs. 79.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS AND GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
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ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE WITH NOVEL PLANS
WANTED AGENTS ON SALARY, LIBERAL COMMISSION
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G. K. SUBBIAH,
Chief Agent.
Shroff Buildings, Parel, BOMBAY 12.

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LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
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OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.
The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.
WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.
Apply for all particulars to Head Office 6, Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

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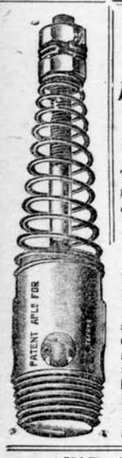
Under Instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Police Commissioner's office opposite Arthur Crawford Market sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as—new and old clothes,—utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day.

Cost will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS.
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 1½ annas per gross. Red Rs 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane.
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.



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This mileage has been got by using one of
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IT saves plugs, because it prevents overheating. Works with engine automatically, gives air as engine requires it and stops flooding of carburetor, prevents oil on piston heads and a smoky exhaust. It is fine for FORD'S and other engines too.
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Gents' Tailors and Outfitters
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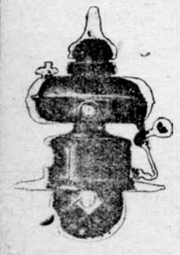
THE ONLY PLACE in India where
HYDROCELE
Is Cured by Qualified Experts
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced !

Smallest New Arc Lamp.

Burns Ordinary Kerosine Oil Light & Handy Pattern
Low Consumption. Simple Reliable.
Price — — on application
AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2

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Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late
RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA B. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.
(by G. K. Mhatre.)

Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc., executed to order.

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G. K. MHATRE,
Sculptor.
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpaty,
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ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
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Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

PRICES REDUCED.

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D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALISTS,
Tram Terminus, Girgaum

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Armoured Cable paper Insulated Lead Covered Steel Tape and Jute covered. BRITISH MADE.

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FROM STOCK.

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Copper Bus-Bars 1" to 4" wide, 1/8" 1/2" thick.
Alternating Current Motors, 'G. E. C.' American.
10 H.P. to 200 H. P., 400 Volts, 3 phase 50 cycles. Oil Emerged Switch Triple Pole with both releases upto 500 amps Iron Clad Distribution Boxes with fuses complete with quick break knife Switch, Double & triple Poles up to 500 amps.
Hand Grip China Home & Office type Fuses 50 to 500 amps.
A. C. ALTERNATOR, 400 K. W., 440 VOLTS, 3 PHASE, 50 CYCLES. "BRITISH MADE."
TRANSFORMERS 50 TO 500 K. A. V. 2000 VOLTS, 3 PHASE, 50 CYCLES. FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE SUPPLIED ON ENQUIRIES.

35, NANABHAI LANE, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
APPLY TO :
THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,
TELEPHONE No. 1390
Cable Address : "ORACLE"

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE :—
1, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO. of about its age.
The last reversionary bonus declared to its policyholders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1.000 assured.
Mr. George King, F F.A., F.I.A., (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policyholders and Sharehc'ders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says :—
"The very satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses."
WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business.
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to :—
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.
Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

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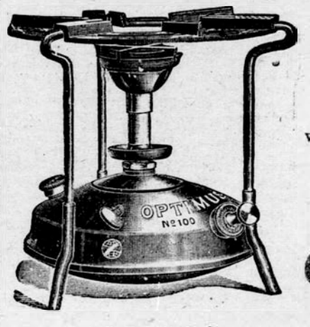

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THERE ARE OVER 5,000,000
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Wickless Paraffin Stoves giving Universal Satisfaction throughout the World.
SOLD BY ALL STOVE DEALERS.
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10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HALF-WATT FITTINGS LAMPS.
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FANS FIXTURES ACCESSORIES KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 13.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

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IS A NECESSITY AND
COSTS NOTHING
All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.
Write to:—
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THE
JUPITER
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
N. N. Wadia, Esq, C.I.E.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

	Rs.
Premium Income for 1919,	62,635
Premium Income for 1920,	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921,	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922,	22,57,520
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
ASSETS EXCEED	32,00,000

Business Transacted:
Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, Etc.
Managing Agents !
Lalji Naranji & Co.
MANAGER
BERTRAM CHESTER,
SECRETARY
K.S. RAMCHANDRA IYER.
REPRESENTED EVERYWHERE.

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out of more than a crore users have expressed the opinion in writing that—
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cures almost all diseases and is the best household preparation one should always keep. Price Rs. 2-8. Sample As. 8. direction paper in any language. Write for a free booklet 'Amrit' in Urdu, Hindi, English, Gujarati or Marathi.
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In Bombay—Amritdhara can be had of Chemists, or Gulam Hussain V. Devji, Hirji Mansion, Sandhurst Road
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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK for general work. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally with testimonials to.—P. G. SINGHANEE, 322, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R9723

WANTED.—A GENERAL CLERK, one with experience in Mills and Gin Stores line and typewriting preferred. Apply Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9678

WANTED.—A CANVASSER for Mill, Gin Stores and machinery line. Apply particularly stating salary expected to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9679

WANTED.—AGENTS and CANVASSER for the popular and powerful Englis weekly. Fair terms. Apply to THE MANAGER, THE ONWARD OFFICE, AMRITSAR.
A R9687

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON or Dharampur State Dispensary. Pay Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 p.m. Experienced and qualified men only should apply to S. A. DESAI, Chief Medical Officer, Dharampur State, (Bombay Presidency).
A 18744

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn BY POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and three Rules. Our students command highest salaries Rs. 100 to 230 p.m. Two days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2. Rawalpindi.

WANTED A SECOND CLASS ENGINEER having experience of Portable Steam Engines to overhaul a lot of 8 Portable Steam Engines, lying at Ghatkopar. Must be a practical workman. Apply personally to: The MANAGER THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD., 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18866

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERKS, ACCOUNT CLERKS, and others to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO. at 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting at exceptionally reduced rates. Academy open from 8 in the morning till 8 in the evening. Success guaranteed. Join early. Enrolment daily.
A S

WANTED—An Eminent Second or First Class ENGINEER to work as a Supervisor of large Workshops in Bombay. Must be able to write fluent English and command labour systematically. Apply personally to: The MANAGER, THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD., 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18865

WANTED—Two SALESMEN one experienced in the line of Mill and Gin Spares and the other in the line of Motor Accessories manufactured in India. Pay according to qualifications. Best prospects for a really capable and energetic man. Apply stating experience and salary at the last place, to Box No. 28 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A T8862

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. (Incorporated in England)—WANTED immediately competent INDIAN ENGINE DRIVERS (must be able to read and write English). Applicants are to apply to the Divisional Transportation Superintendent Kalyan, and enclose copies of their certificates with full particulars of their qualifications etc. Starting pay Rs. 62 rising to Rs. 125 per mensem plus over-time mileage. Preference will be given to men retrenched. D.A., FENTON Chief Transportation Superintendent.
A 18873

EVERY MAN has an hour a day to spend on improving himself; and one hour's hard study a day will raise any man above the crowd in less than one year. Individual instruction is given to every pupil thus ensuring progress according to ability. Shorthand and Typewriting (2 months' course) Accountancy Law, Banking Secretarial Practice, Filing, Office routine, Commercial Arithmetic, General English, French (for Matric) Literature Insurance EFFICIENCY RELIABILITY AND SERVICE GUARANTEED. Special Shorthand Dictation Classes. Apply The PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby, Road.
A R9711

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—SERVICE by Young Hindu, good experience of Railway Service. Holds good testimonials. Willing to go abroad. Apply Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9664

CONVERSATIONAL FERNCH by an experienced Hindu graduate of French University, at pupil's residence or his. Apply Box No. 5., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9724

WANTED—POST by energetic young Hindu of good family as bill or rent Collector. Security given if needed. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9688

OPEN TO EMPLOYMENT—Experienced Parsee Graduate. Good knowledge of Secretarial work, Accounts Correspondence. Apply Box No. 30 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9698

AN UNDERGRADUATE experienced in business seeks SITUATION in any office or as a SALESMAN; knows typewriting and accounts, knows Mahrattee, Canarese, Telugu and Tamil. Young and hard-working. Write to Box No& 35 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9714

HONOURS GRADUATE of British Universities in Economics open to teaching and other ENGAGEMENTS, morning and evening, wide knowledge of London and Continental Business and Languages. Please apply Box No. 34, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9703

YOUNG PARSEE FAST TYPIST, (Knowing touch system) experienced in Mercantile and Solicitor's office work, knowing little Shorthand, desires ENGAGEMENT as Typist or General Clerk. Apply Box No. 25 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9694

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—CONVENIENT AIRY OFFICES and suitable GODOWNS, Moto Garages, 134, Medows St., Fort, at consideably reduced rates. Apply Messrs. SHIV NARAYAN BALDEODAS, Marwadi Bazar Bombay.
C R9683

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort at considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to the SECRETARY.
C 18610

TO BE LET—Very cheap, a GODOWN and new built spacious airy double rooms (for Hindus only) at Hathi Bag, Love Lane, Mazagaon. Apply or see 1 to 5 p.m. MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 340, Javeri Bazar, Bombay.
C R9609

TO LET—At Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Lakhani Building and Lakhani Terraces Shops and Godowns, Office Rooms Residentials quarters, separate rooms all modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 25 to 85.
C R9569

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of "Mahomed Building," facing Excelsior Theatre. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, 173, Jackria Masjid, Telephone No. 22552.
C R9666

AIRY BRIGHT FURNISHED ROOM electric fan with full Board available. Good table, personal supervision, very moderate terms. Mrs. VEEVERS, "Humayun Mahal," Gell Street, (vicinity Byculla Club,) Telephone No. 40092.
C R9716

TO BE LET—OFFICES, Hornby House No 265 Hornby Road, 1st Floor entire 1809 sq. ft. rent Rs. 230. 3rd Floor front room 900 sq. ft. rent Rs. 150. Ground floor rooms rent Rs. 125, S. R. SABCOLAL.
C R9718

TO BE LET— Locked MOTOR GARAGES Rs. 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C R9709

TO LET—Well-ventilated, airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Floors of the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road—admirably suitable for large and small offices from Rs. 100 upwards. Also in the TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, lately in the occupation of the Central Bank, commodious Ground Floor and Office Premises on the 1st 2nd and 3rd Floors. Well-ventilated suitable for small or large offices, at reasonable rents. Apply ASSISTANT SECRETARY, the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
C 18646

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—PLATT BROS.' SINGLE ROLLER COTTON GINS, quite new, going very cheap. Delivery immediately. For particulars please write to "A1" ENGINEERING CO., 2nd Floor, Noor Mansion, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
K R9707

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO LEND RS. FIFTEEN LACS on landed property or jewellery. Brokers should not trouble. Apply Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9693

WANTED—LOAN OF RS. 300 by gentleman, holding responsible position. Apply Box No. 31 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.
R9703

WANTED—By a well known firm a LOAN of Rs. 1,00,000, on sound landed estate. For particulars apply to:—"X" c/o IMPERIAL SOAP WORKS, Poona City.
R 9612

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One Brand New FIAT Lorry, carrying capacity 3½ ton, can be inspected at the Works of the GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO. LTD., DeLisle Road, Bombay between 9 and 11 in the morning.
JA z 18864

FOR SALE—CHEVROLETTE CAR, 5 seater 1921 model in perfect condition. Recently overhauled and repainted. New Hood. Bargain Rs. 1,500 for immediate sale. Apply Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 18848

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Decent new BUILDING in quiet locality, near train and tram, usual brokerage will be paid. Apply Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R9653

PERSONAL.

THE SOCIAL GATHERING of the DAVAR'S COLLEGE will be held in the Hall of the Great Western Building, first floor, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the 10th February, 1924. All past and present students are requested to join.
P R9706

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE STUDENTS successfully coached up (personally and through post) for Accountancy, Auditing, Banking etc examinations. Guarantee to coach until successful. For Prospectus, please write to PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway.
M R9717

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Prospectus on application.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—MIDDLE EAST PACKET of 100 different selected varieties from Ukraine, Persia, Hedjaz, Mespot, Afghanistan, Indian States and Ceylon, Rs. 3. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 18843

PROFESSION.

TO CELEBRATE MAHATMA GANDHI'S RELEASE—Charitable treatment of complicated chronic diseases. Consultation and common medicines free to the poor. By SHRIMAN PANDIT MANGAL SEN VAID, c/o. A. A. Gaya, Esq., Cement Chawl, No. 101 Worli.
R9712

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadihagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTT

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Eight WOODEN COUNTERS, with brass railings suitable for Bank or Office use, Write to Box No. 29 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
T 18863

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY. White and Yellow, in 2 lb. tins, at Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2 Thinshelled Walnuts, 10 and 5 lb. baskets, at Rs. 4 and Rs 2-4 Free delivery by post —HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
T R9670

MRS. McKENZIE'S VALUABLE FURNITURE, PIANO etc., will be sold by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. at Middle Colaba. By BENNETT and Co. See Auction advertisement.
T R9714

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cements
TRIAD SOLICITED.
For Government Tests & other particulars
Apply to our Selling Agents
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
Motilal Hirabhai's Market,
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	140
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90. No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110. L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.
GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—
Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 540 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay Telephone No. 21223.

CORONA Standard Folding Portable TYPEWRITER, Latest Improved Model, with case complete Rs. 207. Slightly used Corona No. 3. Rs 100—125—135. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible, like new, at exceptionally reduced prices. Also Urdu, Marathi and Gujarati Typewriters. Secondhand machines from Rs. 40 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies, Spare Parts, etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, opp Messrs Cox and Co., Fort, Bombay.
T

WE RESHARPEN BLUNT RAZORS AND BLADES keen as new Razors As. 8; new handles fitted Re. 1 each. Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 each. Oil Hones, no experience required to get edge Rs. 3-8 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments Repaired; Clippers sharpened toilet Rs. 1-4; horse Rs. 2 each. Durable thick coat electroplating work done. Hypodermic Syringes stocked. Send for rate card. MATHEWS & CO., Wallace St., opposite John Roberts & Co. off Hornby Road.
T R9216

ORCHIDS—12 Different grand flowering vars. Rs. 10. Saccolabium ampullaceum Rs. 11, Coelogyne ochracea, Coelogyne cristata all in flower buds Rs. 8 dozen each. Orchid list free. CHANDRA NURSERY, P. O. RHENOCK, SIKKIM (BENGAL).
T R9561C

RAJAS and MAHARAJAS PORTRAITS ready FOR SALE, four annas each. List on request. The KATHIAWAR PRINTING WORKS, Art Printers, Rajkot.
T R9662

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, House and Estate Agents, Money Landers and Contractors.
No. 187, Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH HAND-WOVEN AND JARRY EMBROIDERED SAREES AND CLOTHS OF DIFFERENT WELL-KNOWN CITIES SUCH AS BENARES, MADURA, CALCUTTA, LUCKNOW, CASHMERE, DACCA, RADHANAGAR, ETC.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Kalbadevi Road, in the shop in Luxmi Bhuwan Building, opposite Motilal Dayabhoy jeweller shop, Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Sparoochand Purshotamdas, Agent appointed to Bai Menabai Sparoochand and Hirabehen, and on account and risk of Lala Ghaniram Keshiram Parameshwaridas Ghaniram, Nandkishore Ghaniram, Harjesh Ghaniram and others, managing the business of the Pehdi of Ghaniram Kishorchand the following:—

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

Very rich embroidered hand-woven sarees of well-known cities such as Benares, Madura, Calcutta, Lucknow, Cashmere, Dacca, Radhanagar, etc., dhoties odhnis, also Jarry embroidered polkas, caps, jublas, Jarry and tape boundaries, Dukshinis sarees, silk Rajai, Khaddar sarees, etc.

The above goods are open to view at the bundles, Dukshinis sarees, silk Rajai, Kalbadevi Road.

Each and every lot will be sold separately. I tis a very good opportunity to merchants and customers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of on the very next day.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th February, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY 1924 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T..)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, PORCELAIN AND PLATEDWARE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 3rd flat of Lamington Road, Police Station, opposite Topiwala's Chawl, Grant Road, very valuable household furniture etc., comprising dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plateware, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite, marble top tables, teapoys, hall cabinets, flower vases, rich carpets, pictures, bedsteads mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, Oliver typewriter No. 9, etc., etc.

The property of J. Power Esq., of Bombay Police, proceeding home and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 9th February, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE DEALERS AUCTION SALE OF A VERY GREAT LOT OF SECOND HAND TABLES, CHAIRS ETC., AT DADAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction under instructions from the Chief Auditor non-Military Pay and Pension Accounts at his Office at Dadar near New Railway Bridge the surplus furniture consisting of tables, chairs, etc., of the said office.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th February, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

Telephone No. 25152.

An Auction sale of very rich valuable made to order household Dining, Drawing and Bed room furniture by Roberts, Benjamin and other also one set of Jacobian pattern Dining room furniture, real fully China breakfast set by Harrods Ltd. London, Whiteaways Chesterfield suite, Cabinet gramophones, Cottage piano, rich glass crockery and platedware, etc., at Jar Villa, Admiral's House, Wodehouse Road, TOMORROW, the 10th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from P. H. J. Rustomji, Bar.-at-Law and others, Messrs. MISTRY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above address highly polished made to order furniture, also complete set of Jacobian pattern, Dining-room furniture, such as Round and Oval shape Dining tables, arm and armless chairs, rich carved sideboard, very rich leather and tapestry lined Chesterfield suites by Whiteaways, one pair large corner cabinets, Robert pattern cabinets, silver show cases, music teapoys, rich carved mahoganised lady's and roll top writing tables, cottage piano, gramophone, palmstands, double mirror and panelled almirah, lady's dressing chival glass and chest of drawers, single and double beds, marble top tables, A. C. ceiling fans, rich glass, crockery, cutlery, platedware and ornaments, etc.

Catalogues are printed and property is view.

MISTRY AND Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th February, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 78, Madows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24027.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GOOLA OR GOLWAR LANE, WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaonkar and Co., Attorneys for Sheth Sulemans R. Sayani, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Manekji Jamshedji Mistry, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 7th June, 1921, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of two compartments standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of the street or lane, commonly called the Goola or Golwar Lane, being in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 660, Collector's New No. 5587 and New Survey No. 8847 and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 8 and A Ward No. 2538 and Street Nos. 12-14 and bounded on the East by the property of Godabai, widow of Madesaden Cassinath, on the West by the Goola Lane aforesaid, on the North by the property of Doongersy Ookerdas and on the South by the property of Pallonjee Pestonjee Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaonkar and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th February, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

126, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

6 cases Steelware,

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred mail coach.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler horse quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 French Vinot, 4 cylinder, 5 seater 12-14, H. P. nearly new in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property.

At the Junction of Bibi Jan Street and Narayan Dhuru Street near important and commercial throughfares as Abdul Rehman Street and Nagdevi Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 2719 of 1923.

Adam Haji Abdul Rahim .....Plaintiff
Versus
Salimahomed Haji Abdul Rahim and others..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Adam Haji Abdul Rahim, the Receiver appointed herein and pursuant to the authority given to him by the order made herein, bearing date the 8th day of December, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 9th day of February, 1924, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 2108 and 2108 together with the messuages tenements and two dwelling houses and outhouses standing thereon situate at lying and being between Beebee Jan Street and Naran Dhuru Street, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B. No. 800 and 896 Street Nos. 8, 12 and 74, 78,80,88 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Naran Dhuru Street, on or towards the West by the house of Hajee Abdulla Hajee Nurmahomed, on or towards the North by the House of Purshotam Damodar and on or towards the South by Beebee Jan Street and which said houses hereditaments and premises were and are in the occupation of tenants.

For Particulars and Conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas & Co., Solicitors at their office at 25-27 31, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay 9th February, 1924.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Carpenters' tools of sorts, Lanterns, Measures glass, salt cellars, tumblers, cups tea and coffee, Inhalers, Balances springs, Stoves portable, Machines ice. Tables iron trestles, Padlocks, Forks carving, kettles camp knives, Dinner set, Iron cast scrap Tin old; etc., etc.

Under kind instructions from The Ordnance officer I/c Ordnance Depot, Bombay, Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabji and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 11th February, 1924, 10-30 a.m. Sharp Ordnance Depot (Arsenal near Kalla Killa). Terms strictly cash and goods to be removed at once.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
94, Main Street, Camp, Poona.
71, Frere Road, Bombay.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy Rs. 2-3-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-2-0 Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.

Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers Danison safe, Hopkinson's piano, dining table arm and armless chairs, folding sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, iron beds, ice-box, crockery, glassware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 10th February 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Malbar Villas, Ridge Road, Walkeshwar, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, The property of S. B. Tom, Esq., Armenian Pearl Merchant and others.

Furniture is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN PAINT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL AND THE OIL PAINT, VARNISHES, DISTEMPER, BRUSHES, COLOUR POWDERS, SCAFFOLDING MATERIALS, OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

By the order of the Executors of late Mr. Wm. Chas. Smith, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th February, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Marine Street, Fort the goodwill of the above firm and also in retail lots the oil Paint, Distemper, Varnishes, brushes, colour powders, Scafolding materials office furniture, etc., etc.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, YACHT PIANO, INSOLVENT'S TARPAULINS NAME BOARD, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs arm and armless chairs, cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboards, cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.

One Yacht Piano.

One "Eros" Farm Tractor.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:

(1) Re: Estate of Rowji Passoo (Insolvent):—4 Pes. Tarpaulins.

(2) Re: Estate of Abubucker Haji Abdulla (Insolvent):—One Name Board.

(3) Re: Estate of Gopal Tukaram Masarekan:—Scale, weights, Khokas, benches, table etc.

Property of a European Gentleman:—Sofas, Chairs, hall lamps, oil Stove, Carpet, Piano sette etc.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE HOUSES TOGETHER WITH PLOTS OF LAND AT KOLIWADA ROAD, ZILLA THANA.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Rahimbhoy Ladha (Insolvent) and with consent of the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th February, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the undermentioned houses with plots of land at Koliwada Road on the Mahageri Gaothan land Tukdi and Zilla Thana, Sub-Tukdi and Taluka Salsette.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

1. All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 119 square yards or thereabouts together with the house standing thereon measuring East and West 28 feet 6 in. and South and North 40 feet and bearing Municipal No. 11 City Survey Officer's No. 3 City Survey No. 177 and bounded on the East by the House bearing Municipal No. 10 on the West by Joma Majoo's house on the South by the Government Road and on the North by Govind Tookas Ghartan.

2. All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 59 square yards or thereabouts together with the house standing thereon measuring South and North 25 feet and East and West 22 feet and bearing Municipal No. 11 City Survey Officer's No. 3 City Survey No. 199 and bounded on the East Tribhowandas Jamnadas house on the West by the house Municipal No. 11 on the South Mahageri Koliwada Road on the North by the property of Seth Ruttonsey Premji.

3. All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 121 square yards or thereabouts together with the house standing thereon measuring South and North 31 feet and East and West 23½ feet and bearing Municipal No. 4 City Survey Officer's No. 3 City Survey No. 203 and bounded on the East by the Road on the West by the land belonging to the house and Kamiyas land and house of Luxman on the South open gaothan land and on the North Ghartan of Govind Tuka.

4. All that piece or parcel of open plot of Gaothan land on which formerly was a house measuring towards the East 70 feet 6 inches towards the South and North 72 feet 6 inches and towards the West 25 feet 6 inches bearing Municipal No. 5, City Survey Officer's No. 3, City Survey No. 208 and bounded on the East by the public Road and Sakharmai Atmaram's house, on the West by the open land for the Municipal Kacharpatty, on the South by the open land of Municipal property, and on the North Ghartans of Kamiya Dharma and Hira Drakoo and Govind Tuka.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th February, 1924.

MESSRS, MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee Jaferjee Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday 15th February 1924 at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores and army Clothing:—

A large quantity of Partworn Woollen and Cotton clothings Blankets Great Coats Coats warm, Knickers, Trousers, Shirts, Musquito nets, Durries, Jerseys, Pagrees, Blouses Pyjamas.

Pegs picketting, Lamp old, Stoves, Axes pick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, Clocks, Water bottles, Tubs, Shovels old, Gunny old, Canvas old, Tin old, Vices, Locks, Brrows wheel, Bamboos, Anvils old, Cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp Enamel ware, Web old, Jhools, Steel Cast Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows, Files, Spanners, Rags old cloths Pumps, Wheels, Boxes of sorts, Mattress cases, Sheets, Buckets, Ground sheets, Bullocks Jhools, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Tanks, Balances Spring, Camp kettles, Drums, Bicycles, etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL

Super-Production in 8 Reels

"TRIFLING WITH HONOR"

There's many an official of high rating in the business world who was just once just an alley kid—and often times a tough kid at that. The same thing holds true in the kingdom of sport. For every champion in every line of sport there is a world of interest in the individual himself. So when the baseball public commenced to cast its favor toward one Bat Shugrue, home-run king of the Pacific Coast Baseball League and hero of "Trifling With Honor," the Universal-Jewel production, Kelsey Lewis, a writer for a sports news syndicate, conceived the idea of writing a series of articles on the life of Bat Shugrue. The result of the published articles was the remoulding of the life of a tough kid of the alleys who tried to live in reality the kind of life that the newspaper articles described in the autobiography of the famous baseball player. See—

"TRIFLING WITH HONOR"

The Drama with the whirlwind finish.
You will talk about it for Weeks!
The Programme includes the

INTERNATIONAL NEWS.

To-Night: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

LAST WEEK.

GRAND ATTRACTION

TO-DAY 2 SHOWS. SATURDAY, 9TH FEB. 1924, MATINEE AT 5 P. M. EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. TO-DAY 2 SHOWS.

Karlekar's Grand Circus.

LOCATION—OPEN MAIDAN, PALVA ROAD, GIRGAUM.

BIG SUCCESS. BIG SUCCESS.

BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY.

LIFE IN DANGER—THE WORLD'S FAMOUS LADY SANDOW

ELMA THE MIGHTY

will be buried in the ground, about 20 minutes.

MATINEES

WED. SAT. & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.

Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Shows except last Gallery.

Box Plan at S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

Popular Prices.

Prof SHANKER RAO, Sole Proprietor. N. V. KARLE, Ag. Manager.

Excelsior Theatre.

To-Day at 9-30 p.m. sharp.
To-Morrow at 6 p.m. sharp.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY.
"O! LADY, O!"
EXCELSIOR CINEMA.
To-Day at 6-30 p.m.
To Morrow at 10 p.m.
"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."
Featuring DAPHNE GLENNE.

Empire Theatre.

To-Day and To-Morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE CITY OF SILENT MEN."
Featuring THOMAS MEIGHAN.

Empress Theatre.

To-Day and To-Morrow at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"TRAILING WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA"

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
Four popular and favourite Stars
in
"HIDDEN HAND"
Featuring
Doris Kenyon, Arline Pretty,
Sheldon Lewis, Mahlon Hamilton.
Third Week—4 Episodes
Episode 8. The Slide for Life.
" 9. Jets of Flame.
" 10. Cogs of Death.
" 11. Trapped by Treachery.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Satur & Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
Price as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

OF COURSE.

YOU KNOW ABOUT THE WONDERFUL STORY OF THIS PLAY.

VEER DURGADAS

INDIAN HISTORY DOES NOT OF A LIFE—SO HEROICALLY SACRIFICED—OF A CHARACTER MORE NOBLE,—OF ONE WHO

DARED TO DEFY THE HIGHEST FAVOURS—SO HIGH AND HUMANE BY NATURE—OF SUCH WONDROUS APPEAL.

PRODUCED WITH ALL
THE LAVISHNESS OF THE MOGULS
BY

Majestic Film Co's.

SEE IT TO-DAY AND YOU WILL COME AGAIN AND AGAIN TO SEE THIS SIT-ON-THE-EDGE-OF-THE-STORY-INTEREST-IN-SOMETHING THAT CAN'T BE EQUALLED.

A DISTINCTIVE PICTURE—

Abounding with wonderful harem Scenes—fine horsemanship and Superb Acting coupled with beautiful Photography.

Cinema Majestic.

GIRGAUM.

The Thriller of Kings in the King of Thrillers!!!
That Histrionic Hercules of Screen

EDDIE POLO

the Leading Star and Producer of the Serial Tremendous

CAP'N KIDD

Entering its THIRD Week from to-day
Further THREE Episodes 7-8 and 9

Flashing Blades—Furious Fighting—Red-blooded Romance all in one.

A FINE COMEDY IN PROGRAMME.

To-day & To-morrow 5 shows commencing 3-30—5-15—7—8-45 & 10-30

Our POPULAR Prices INCLUDING Tax
Rs. 2—1-8—1-0 As. 8—4 & 3

Particular attention is drawn of our Patrons to our Balcony and First Class seats with decent arrangements for Ladies and Families For. Re. 1 and As. 8 only, respectively.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, *Tel. No.* 40455.

Under the Direct Supervision and Management of the Proprietor MR. BADRUDDIN AHMEDJI.

NOVELTY CINEMA

To-Night
The Penultimate Episodes of
PLUNDER
starring
Pathe's Peerless, Fearless Girl,
PEARL WHITE.
MONTY BANKS
in a two-reel comedy.
"BE CAREFUL."
FELIX
the most famous cat
in
"FELIX ALL AT SEA"
The funniest Cartoons ever made.
Time—Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, Matinee 3-30 p. m
Other shows, 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. daily.
POPULAR PRICES.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOOKING OF CHARCOAL TO BYCULLA GOODS DEPOT.

ON and from 1st March, 1924, CHARCOAL tendered for despatch to Byculla Goods Depot must be in bags. Charcoal loose cannot be accepted for despatch to Byculla Goods Depot.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 5/2/1924.

C18832

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the business that was before the original meeting.

Dated this, 7th February, 1924.

NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

C18869

FOR SALE.

1 Single Crighton Loose Opener with Porcupine Feed. Year 1897.
1 Single Crighton Loose Opener. Year 1898.
1 Buckley's Patent Automatic Feeder with Lap Machine combined 38" wide. Year 1899.
The above by Taylor Lang and Company.
4 Automatic Feeders (year 1914) by Tweedale and Smalley combined with Lap Machines (year 1898) 38" wide by Howard and Bullough.
7 Scutchers 38" wide. Year 1898.
2 Scutchers 38" wide. Year 1910.
By Howard and Bullough.
For inspection and further particulars apply Box. No. 33. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

C18876

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of REMOVING DEAD ANIMALS from the Slaughter Houses at Bandra for one year commencing from 1st March, 1924, will be sold by Auction in the A. C. Market Office on MONDAY, the 18th instant at 9 a.m. (B.T.) The skinning operation will not be allowed to be performed in the Slaughter House premises. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay,

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets, etc.

A. C. Market Office,
Bombay, 4th February 1924.

C18828

NOTICE.

LORD REAY LECTURE SERIES

DR. S.H. NANAVATTY, B. Sc., M.B., B. S., (Bom.), Lord Reay Lecturer for the Winter Session 1923-1924 will deliver his first lecture on MONDAY the 18th and second lecture on TUESDAY the 19th February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Physiology School of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Captain S.L. Bhatia, M.C., M.A., M.D., I.M. S., presiding.

The subject will be:—
"The efficiency tests for different organs of the Human Body—their technique and significance."

All members of the Medical Profession and Senior Medical Students are invited to attend.

C 18871

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL BOARD BAREILLY desires to introduce electric light in the city required for 22 miles out of 60 miles of road within Municipal limits at present each lamp at a distance of 50 yards. Firms who desire to take contract for this work may apply to the Executive Officer Municipal Board Bareilly upto 15th March, 1924. Terms and other particulars will be settled by communications or personal interview. The Municipal Board will not undertake the selling of shares or starting the Company.

SECRETARY,
City Improvement
Municipal Board Bareilly.

C18763

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50, for the half year ending 31st August, 1923.

The Dividend will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 11th February, 1924, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the share certificates, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 31st day of January 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 11th February 1924 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR AND CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:—
Henshaw's Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
11th January, 1924.

C18605

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA.
"TEMPLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT

"This cement has been recognised to be the best cement all over, being far above the British Standard Specification and is superior to other Indian Brands and imported cement. Regularly supplied to Government. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, has certified this cement to be best. Apply for further particulars and our Booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED—TENDERS for extraction and export of anwal (Cassia auriculata) bark from Mewar State on Royalty Monopoly System for 2 years. Royalty is fixed at as. 8 per maund. (English weight). Further particulars can be had from Forest Department of Mewar. People visiting the area will be given all facilities. Tenders should reach the undersigned by 12 p.m. on 15th March, 1924.

FOREST OFFICER,
Udaipur
MEWAR.

9-1-24. 18669

WANTED.

A SECRETARY and CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICEF for the Nagpur Municipal Committee on Rs. 400-20-600 with a Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 50. The post is Pensionable.

Applications stating nationality, age, qualifications and previous administrative experience, with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 23rd February, 1924.

The selected Candidate will have to serve for one year on probation. If confirmed he will have to enter into an agreement with the Committee for 3 years.

M. R. CHOLKAR,
President,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.

Nagpur City 4th Feb. 1924.

C18840

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that under Section 319(1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 1st April 1923, CARNAC BRIDGE will be wholly CLOSED to traffic from the 20th February, 1924, till such time as the work of rebuilding the bridge is completed.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

C 18872

TELEPHONES-SECONDHAND.

A large number of second-hand Ericsson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.

Apply:
BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.

C18798

REMINGTON SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND,

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Competent Instructor, Terms monthly payments. Appointment assured when course is completed. Details on application to

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.
(Bombay) Ltd.,
Yusuf Building, Cr. Churchgate St. and Esplanade, BOMBAY.

C18794

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE UP WEEKLY HOWRAH-BOMBAY POSTAL SPECIAL WITH HOMEWARD PASSENGERS AND MAILS.

ON and from the 14th instant, the Up Weekly Postal Express Train with Homeward Passengers (First Class only and their servants in Third Class) will be re-introduced and run to the following time-table:—

		H.	M.	
Howrah	dep.	19	36	on Thursdays.
Jubbulpore	arr.	14	52	
	dep.	15	11	on Fridays.
Narsinghpur	arr.	16	55	
	dep.	17	2	
Gadarvada	arr.	17	56	
	dep.	18	3	
Pipariya	arr.	18	59	
	dep.	19	4	
Sohagpur	arr.	19	24	
	dep.	19	31	
Itarsi	arr.	20	30	
	dep.	20	48	
Harda	arr.	21	55	
	dep.	22	5	
Khandwa	arr.	23	40	
	dep.	23	50	
Bhusawal	arr.	1	45	
	dep.	2	0	on Saturdays.
Chalisgaon	arr.	4	5	
	dep.	4	15	
Nandgaon	dep.	5	8	
Manmad	arr.	5	31	
	dep.	5	41	
Nasik Road	arr.	6	42	
	dep.	6	47	
Devlali	arr.	6	58	
	dep.	7	3	
Igatpuri	arr.	8	0	
	dep.	8	10	
Kasara	arr.	8	50	
	dep.	9	0	
Kalyan	arr.	10	4	
	dep.	10	14	
Kurla	arr.	10	48	
	dep.	10	50	
Vadala	dep.	11	5	
Ballard Pier	arr.	11	30	on Saturdays.

Intending Homeward Passengers should note that on and from this day the ordinary mail will not connect with the P. and O. Mail Steamer.

2. On and from the 15th instant, the Down Bombay-Howrah Postal Express running in connection with the Mail Steamer will have accommodation for First Class Passengers and their servants in Third Class.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February, 1924.

C18559

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

FOURTH CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of this Company held on the 23rd January, 1924, a Call of Rs. 10 per share of this Company was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid to the Company's Agents, at the Registered Office, on or before the 1st of April 1924, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The above Call is made payable by such Shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 9th February 1924.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:—
Sudama House,
31, Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

C18879

TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the following are invited and will be received by the AG. CONTROLLER OF STORES at his Office at Mahalakshmi, Bombay by 11-30 a.m. on the dates noted against each.

1. Tender for Baskets of Bamboo and Cane and split cane for rattaning returnable on 18th February 1924.
2. Tender for Hose leather, Hides and Bags leather returnable on 18th February 1924.
3. Tender for Handles Bamboo, Handles for Powrahs, Beaters, Files and Hammers, etc., returnable on 22nd February, 1924.
4. Tender for Globes and Chimneys of sizes returnable on 22nd February 1924.

Tender forms with the specifications can be had from the above mentioned on payment of Rs. 2 for each separate tender.

No tender forms will be sent by V. P. P.

C18751

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the supply of coal for Cawnpore Water Works, during 1924-25. The tenderers are requested to observe the following conditions very carefully in submitting their tenders:—

(1) The Board will accept ONLY 1ST CLASS COAL.
(2) Tenders to be sent by Colliery proprietors and Managing Agents only. Tender forms may be obtained from the Municipal Office on payment of Rs. and they will not be supplied to any middleman.
(3) The basis of quotations should be delivery at Municipal siding Railway weight being accepted.
(4) Sample wagons will be obtained only from selected tenderers.
(5) Tenders to be submitted by the 21st February, 1924.
(6) The quantity to be tendered for is 5000 tons more or less.
(7) Earnest money of Rs. 500 in cash to be deposited with the tender.
(8) Security of Rs. 5,000 will have to be deposited by the successful tenderer.
(9) The successful tenderer shall have to sign the contract within 15 days of the Board's acceptance of his tender failing which the earnest money will be forfeited and the contract cancelled.
(10) All tenders marked "Tender for Coal" should be addressed to the Chairman Municipal Board, Cawnpore and should reach him on or before the 21st February, 1924.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected.

(Sd.) DWARKA PRASAD SINGH,
Executive Officer,
Municipal Board, Cawnpore.

C18847

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAMCHANDRA GOPINATH RELE, a Pensioner, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

GULABBAI, widow of the said Ramchandra Gopinath Rele, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhatwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of January in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 24th day of January, 1924.

Messrs. RELE AND COMPANY,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C18878

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

(Suit No. 330/3825 of 1922.)

SHA LALOOBHAI MULCHAND, residing at Mahim, Bombay. Plaintiff

AMINABAI, widow of Syed Enoos Syed Mahomed Syed Enoos, both residing at Narsyingaon in Poona District. Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 2nd day of August, 1922, it was inter alia ordered that the said Defendants do pay to the said Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1384 only for debt and damages and the sum of Rs. 97-5-0 for costs making together the sum of Rs. 1481-5-0.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale dated the 5th day of April, 1923, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, outside the Fort and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward, No. 4965 (1) and Street No. 293 and bearing New Survey No. 1/22 and bounded as follows:—i.e. on or towards the North by the Property of Shamsuddin, on or towards the South and East by the open ground belonging to Fazandar and on or towards the West by the passage.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on MONDAY the 10th day of March, 1924, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants ..... in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payments in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1924.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

18870

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4879 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed on 4th December 1923.

A. CECIL COLE, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, by his duly constituted Attorney, W. G. Payne also of Bombay, European Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name of Vernon and Co. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

(1.) NANALAL MORARJI DAVE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay, carrying on business in the name of Jupiter Star Transit Co., (2) GAJADHAR NAGARMAL, a firm, carrying on business at Bombay at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort. Defendants.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff prays for a declaration that he is entitled to terminate and has terminated the contract and to recover from the 1st defendant 9 Lorries given to the 1st defendant by the plaintiff; and for a declaration that the alleged mortgage of 8 lorries by the 1st defendant to the 2nd defendant is void as against him, and for an order that the said lorries be returned to him and that the 1st defendant be ordered to pay Rs. 1,500 and further instalments as will accrue due and a sum of Rs. 9,000 by way of damages for the wrongful use of the said lorries; and the plaintiff in the alternative prays that the 1st defendant be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 12,000, with interest at 9 per cent. from 1-11-1923; and for a declaration that he has a lien on the said 9 lorries for realising balance of price and for an order to sell away the said lorries under the directions of the Court, and the net sale proceeds be appropriated towards payment of the decretal amount; And for a declaration that there is no valid pledge of the said 8 lorries to the 2nd defendant and the alleged possession claimed by the 2nd defendant do not effect the lien of the plaintiff and that the plaintiff is entitled to priority over the 2nd defendant and for the appointment of a Receiver pending the disposal of this suit and for an order restraining the defendants from using or dealing with or disposing of the said lorries and for costs and other reliefs you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th February, 1924 at 11-15 in person or by advocate and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that date and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; And you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power, containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case. In Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay this 15th day of December, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

Sealed 15th December, 1923.

Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C18877

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8.

Winkfield, Brooks, Calcutta.
Macedonia, Potter, China.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Morvada, Mills, Karachi.
Dalgoma, Baker, Hamburg.
Varsova, Oliver, Busreh.
Macedonia, Potter, London.
Gandara, Smith, Colombo.
Scalaria, Fretwell, Colombo.
City of Nagpur, Rae, Karachi.
Chemiston, McGregor, Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kondekerk for Calcutta.
Steamer Olympia for Liverpool.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.

S S Macedonia:—The P and O S N Co's China mail steamer Macedonia, 5299 tons, Captain J C Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Winkfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Winkfield, 5299 tons, Captain J C Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Morvada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Morvada, 5104 tons, Captain T L Mills, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with same bottom cargo.

S S Dalgoma:—The B I S N Co's steamer Dalgoma, 3571 tons, Captain H J Baker, will sail to-day fro mharbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Versova, 1957 tons, Captain A E Oliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Nagpur:—The City Line steamer City of Nagpur,, 6289 tons, Captain Sir J R Rae, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Chemiston:—The T M Co's steamer Chemiston, 3035 tons, Captain A McGregor, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Macedonia:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Macedonia, 5650 tons, Captain H W Potter, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at 2 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, February 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Steamed.

2 Malwa, 5904, London 16-2, M M & Co.
3 Circassia 4327, L'pool 12/2, Graham & Co.
Morvada 5120, K chi 9/2 M M and Co.
5 Sicilia, 4188 Shanghai 23/2 M M & Co.
6 Piave 4634, N.F. Graham & Co.
7 City of Nagpur, 6289, Karachi 8-2 K N & Co
8 Sado Maru, 3627, Japan, 9/2, N Y Kaisha.
10 Cheriston, 3055, Dunkirk, 8/2, Graham and Co.
10 King Frederick 3307 Dunkirk NF, T M and Co.
11 Ct Yokohama 5720 K'chi 11/2 Graham & Co.
12 Okenfels 4681, K'chi 11/2 Graham & Co.
13 Cl. Macintyre 3053 K'chi NF, J J & Co.
14 Genova, 4207 Genova, 15-2 M Italiana.
15 Piane 4684, Barcelona, NF, Graham & Co.
17 Reubens 2576, Genoa, 9/2, Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Brenta 3319 Venice 12/2 L Triestino.
2 Olympia 3266 Glasgow 21/2 Graham and Co.
3 Bamora 1878 P. Gulf 14/2 M M and Co.
5 Ryokai Maru, 2864, Kobe, 10/2, O S Kaisha
6 Obra 3521 Kobe, 8/2 M M and Co.
8 Jeypore 3209 Kobe 2072 M M and Co.
9 Cl. Sinclair 3291 U K 18/2 J F and Co.
11 & 11 Borneo Maru 4244, Kobe, 10/2 O S Kaisha.
12 & 13 Chinkoa 3295 Cal. 12/2 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Gandara, 3190, NF, NF, M M and Co.
N Ula, 3426, Japan, 10/2 M M & Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 8.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—2000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros; 12 bales raw cotton, G Chochaty; 55 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 6 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd; 25 bales cotton fly, Khimjee Vishram.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—15 bales goat's hair, Veljee Baboolbhoy; 10 bales wool raw, Latham Abercrombie; 110 bales cotton fly, Walmer and Co; 20 bales wool raw, R Veerchand; 5 bales wool raw, 37 bales goat's hair, H Rajmohamad Rahiman; 113 bales wool raw, D Kundanmal; 800 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal; 1 bale raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for New York:—5 bales Indian woollen nimdas, Hiranand Valiram.

S S Piave for Antwerp:—1000 cwts myrabollams, B Damjee; 220 bales raw cotton, Bombay Co Ltd; 185 bales cotton fly, C Peraj.

S S Piave for Barcelona:—50 bales raw cotton, Langley and Co; 300 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 450 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Clan MacIntyre for Antwerp:—250 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Clan MacIntyre for Hamburg:—168 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Dalgoma for London:—1 case ivory, H Rump and Sons; 23 bundles lamb skin for fur, F Hajee and Co.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—100 bales raw cotton, G Chochaty; 110 bales raw cotton, Bombay Co Ltd; 110 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 333 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales raw cotton, J A Begbie; 402 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Morvada for London:—12 cwts cardamoms, Maljee Mooljee.

S S Chemiston for Dunkirk:—15 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Nagpoor for Liverpool:—95 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—84 cwts gum arabic, L Kaderbhoy; 55 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha

S S Ockenfels for Antwerp:—55 bales raw cotton, Lukmanjee Ebrahimji; 126 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Ockenfels for Rotterdam:—55 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S King Frederick for Dunkirk:—550 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales raw cotton, Prier De Saone.

S S Ruebens for Genoa:—21 tons old iron scrap, R Bossie.

S S Brenta for Trieste:—110 bales raw cotton, Khimjee Vishram; 660 bales raw cotton F P, F F Campbell; 40 bales raw cotton, K M Nathoo; 110 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros; 55 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales raw cotton, B Gordhandas.

S S Brenta for Venice:—220 bales raw cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Brenta for Salonica:—25 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell.

S S Sado Maru for Shanghai:—14 cwts Indian butter, Continental Creamery and Dairy.

S S Sado Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales grey cotton yarn, T M Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—5 cwts cardamoms, Narsi Mooljee.

S S Borneo Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—900 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Ula for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, Suzuki and Co.

S S Ula for Yokkaichi:—400 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Ryokai Maru for Kobe:—3000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—400 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales raw cotton, Suzuki and Co; 100 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 1500 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Moji:—200 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Jeypore for Yokkaichi:—400 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 8.

S S Circassia from Liverpool, Agents W and A Graham:—113 bales 123 cases cotton yarn, 58 bales 612 cases cottons, 100 cases bath bricks, 4000 bags soda ash, 840 cases 1850 boxes soap, 100 cases 20 drums lubricating oil, 30 bags sulphate of ammonia, 14 boxes cable, 5565 earthenware troughs, 6650 bundles galvanized corrugated sheets, 551 bundles foggot steel, 44 drums sulphur, 40 boxes tin plates, 118 bales paper, 100 kegs chrome alum, 800 casks China clay, 109 sk/cs tiles, 41 cases screws, 45 bundles yellow metal squares, 147 pulleys, 40 cases glue, 42 cases umbrella furniture, 400 traps, 120 barrels tallow, 215 cases beer, 27 cases aluminium circles, 99 cases earthenware, 532 pieces 750 bundles springs, 325 bales old newspapers, 5520 bundles hoops, 2160 drums bleaching powder, 78 mats exhausted cloves, 25 sk/cs galvanized ridging, 777 bends, 1108 bundles flats and channels, 153 cases rail keys.

From Glasgow:—30 bales cotton yarn, 282 cases cotton, 64 cases sewing reels, 177 bales paper, 150 bales old newspapers, 50 bags bolts and nuts, 70 boxes soap, 22 bales canvas, 571 cases whisky, 58 cases wine, 700 hogsheads ale, 78 cases beer, 260 kegs paint, 50 drums 39 cases varnish, 186 cisterns, 700 pipes, 50 cases mineral oil in tins, 688 bundles 743 single tubes, 10000 fire-bricks, 300 pieces screw couplings, 2169 bundles steel sheets, 348 pieces packages bridge work.

S S Sado Maru from Nagoya, Agents N Y Kaisha:—267 cases porcelain, 30 bales cotton sheeting, 40 bales cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—215 bales cotton sheeting, 440 bales cotton drill, 253 bales cotton yarn, 75 cases brass circles, 30 cases enamelled ware, 116 bales cotton shirting.

From Kobe:—173 cases celluloid ware, 21 cases porcelain, 750 bales cotton sheeting, 195 cases empty wood boxes, 63 cases drill, 47 packages wooden frames, 32 cases match boxes.

From Hongkong:—200 bags sugar candy, 40 cases wet preserves, 15 cases vermillion, 35 cases cotton socks.

From Canton:—275 cases tea, 400 bales cotton sheeting.

From Singapore:—277 bundles rattans, 998 bags betelnuts, 150 bags sago flour, 410 pieces planks.

S S Skuld from Bangkok, Agents F F Campbell and Co:—1213 pieces teak squares, 688 pieces teak planks, 223 pieces 92 bundles teak boards, 45350 pieces 7161 bundles teak scantling, 177 pieces yang squares, 5 boxes said to contain Rs. 20000.

S S Elewina from Tarokan, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—6850 45/100 liquid fuel in bulk.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 7th Feb. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.893in.
Temperature of air	75.5	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	70.0	"
Dew point	66.8	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	75.%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	5.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	82.2	"
Minimum " "	71.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW SSE,SE,NNW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. ..miles	159	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in
F.	8	1 18	29 3	8	7 35	17 0
		13 31	27 3		6 12	17 1
S.	10	2 17	27 8	10	8 38	17 9
		14 44	25 11		20 26	19 1
M.	11	2 42	26 9	11	9 11	18 2
		15 24	25 2		21 1	20 1
Tu.	12	3 10	25 11	12	9 52	18 7
		16 1	24 6		21 46	21 0
W.	13	3 44	25 2	13	10 46	19 0
		27 15	24 2		23 0	21 11
Th.	14	4 29	24 6	14	11 52	19 2
		18 52	24 2			

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS.

The famous Karlekar's Circus troupe continues to entertain the Bombay public with some of their excellent performances. The Circus is well known for the collection of lions, tigers and elephants, which have been tamed to do man's bidding. These animals form a great attraction and patrons of the Circus must have noticed how even the lord of the forest is treated as if it were a sheep. Professor Shanker Rao, the proprietor, has acquired such wonderful control over these animals that at a sign from him they will go through their routine. The way in which they have been taught to do various tricks for the amusement of the public is simply marvellous. The lions and the tigers would show fright if they dared, but seem to be so afraid of their man that they quietly obey his commands. The elephants too are very amusing with their antics, and everyone who has witnessed the performance must have been well pleased with their performance. There are a great many other attractions, including the sliver wire and clown Dog acts. There is a big programme every week and the crowded houses which, nightly patronise the Circus bespeak the great popularity of the Troupe.

Since Wednesday last, a new feature has been introduced. A member of the troupe who remains buried for about 30 minutes, comes up alive, none the worse for the ordeal, to the astonishment of all. The menagement have decided to continue the shows at the present location of the Circus for only one week more.

KHADI DEPOT IN GANJAM.

Mr. M. Ch. Seetharamrao, Manager of the Paitusali Vasthralayam, Bontalakoduru Post Ponnada, via Chicacole, Ganjam Dist., wants every patriotic Indian to know that the above concern is started for the manufacture of pure handspun and handwoven khadi. The quality of the goods is guaranteed and prices are said to be cheap.

The institution further offers free instruction regarding khadi manufacture to those who desire to learn this national industry. Boarding and lodging arrangements for intending students are also provided for.

Further particulars could be had on application to the manager.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

BANK RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 13/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/4 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 626.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 696.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 686.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 150.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 144.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 169.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 239.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 169.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 330.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York, Dols 4-32-1/4.
London—Paris, Frcs 92.90.
London—Switzerland, Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels, Frcs 105.00.
London—Rome, Liras 98.00.
London—Berlin, Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet Steady Market.

	London, Feb. 7.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 15/16 Steady.
Bar Gold	£ 4–15–4 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8 Steady.

	London Feb, 6
Rentes 3 per cent.	54 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8
" " 2 months hence	33 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady closed Quietly.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent (since 5th July 1923.)	
Interest day to day loans	2 7/8
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Feb. 8. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 13/16
Bank Demand	1/4 27/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 3/16
Fes. Demand	620
American Dollars	332
Hongkong Dollars	169
Shaaghai	239
Japan	151
Singapore	168

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Feb. 7.
Exchange on London in Paris	93.00
" " " Germany	
" " " Italy	98.60
Stockholm	16.48
Christiania	32.18
Amsterdam	11.51
Switzerland	24.81
	Yesterday.
Belgium	
Athens	
	London, Feb. 7.
Demand Bills	431.75

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Feb. 7.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	23 5/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Feb. 7.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 87 3/8—1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	" 91 1/4unchgd.
War Loan 5%1929/47	"99 51/16—3/16
Consols 2 1/2%	" 56 1/2—3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	" 45 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	" 63—1 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	" 55 3/4—7/8

	London, Feb. 7.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 31/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 99 3/4
7 per cent. Indian	" 112—

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 8.
Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16-4-6.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16-5.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-14-3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25-14-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-14-3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81-5.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81-7.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81-11.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Bar gold ready, s. 95-4.
Silver ready, d. 33-6.
Silver forward, d. 33-8.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Continent bought, America sold Little business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb, 8.

Ready :—25—14—6			
Veida.	Opening Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	25—13—9	25—14—6 ..	25—14—6
Fagan	25—13—6	25—14—3 ..	25—14—3
Fazl Mandi.			
Maha	0—3—6		
Fagan	0—5—9		
Tone—Market Steady.			

SILVER.

Bombay., Feb. 8.

Ready	86—6—0		
Veida.	Opening. Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	81—1—0 81—6—0	..	81—6—0
Fagan	81—4—0 81-11—0	..	81—11—0
Fazl Mandi.			
Maha	0—13—0		
Fagan	1—8—0		
Tone—Market Steady.			

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 8.
3½ per cent. Government Paper, Rs. 66-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan. Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 92-8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933, Rs. 97-5.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 98.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 103-6.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928, Rs. 104.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101-4.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932, Rs. 104.
4½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 107-12.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75-8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75-8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 8.
The Share Market remained closed to-day.

	London, Feb. 7.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	" 130—
National	" 44
Eastern	" 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corn.	12 1/4

London, Feb. 7.
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Total Bullion £ 28,100,000.
Public Deposits £ 15,800,000.
Other Deposits £ 104,200,000.
Govt. Securities £ 46,000,000.
Other Securities £ 69,300,000.
Notes and Gold £ 22,000,000.
The Bank Reserve 18.2 per cent. of the Liabilities.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of affairs as on 1st Feb. 1924—

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000	
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000	
Reserve	4,45 00 000	
Public Deposits	15,65 89 000	
Other Deposits	72,87 72 000	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	8,00 00 000	
Sundries	66 70 000	
Rupees	107,27 81 000	
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	10,46 89 000	
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,29 82 000	
Loans	20,60 86 000	
Cash Credits	41,62 81 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	13,90 45 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	35 00 000	
Dead Stock	2,47 48 000	
Sundries	43 61 000	
Balances with other Banks	102 48 000	
	92,19 28 000	
Cash	15,08 53 000	
Rupees	107,27 81 000	

Settlenert.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 8

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 4, 1924.

Cotton	20486 Bales.
Wheat	6214 Cwts.
Linseed	1648 "
Rape, etc,	2297 "
Gingellyseed	2279 "
Poppyseed	nil "
Groundnuts	1544 "
Castorseed	1258 "
Rice	8243 "
Myrabollams	3049 "
Cottonseed	18442 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1435 "
Juwas	1591 "
Masur	212
Barley	20
Bajri	3751 "
Coal	305 Tons

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

	Bombay, Feb. 8. per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1	1	0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	2	3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	15	9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
David	No. 10 1/2	1	0	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	13	3
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Japan	No. 40/1	1	10	0
Japan	No. 42/2	2	2	0
Japan	No. 20	1	3	0
Japan	No. 32	1	9	9

London, 7/2/24.
Belgium 10,525—10500 (6th).
Athens 24,250—24,750 (6th).
Cuban Sugar 28/9 March sellers.
6th Cuban Sugar 28/9 March value.

London, 8/2/24.
Linseed Laplata Argentine £ 18 3/4 paid A/M. closed 18 7/16 value firm—Moderate demand at higher prices.
Cottonseed Bombay £ 11 1/8 firm F.M.
Castorseed Bombay £ 23 1/2 F/M. paid firm—dearer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

8th February, 1924.

A further heavy drop of72 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on some long liquidation and Commission Houses selling. Liverpool has been reported 17 points lower. The decline was due to long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 7th February as under:—

"Market easier on long liquidation; further weakness quite probable".

In accordance with the further sharp decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 626 i.e. Rs. 6 1/2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bull operators and jobbers were buyers which raised the prices to Rs. 628 1/2. On selling by one Japan House the market gave way to Rs. 625 1/2 but again improved to Rs. 628 1/2 on prominent Marwari shroffs and jobbers buying. Selling by Commission Houses caused a tetback and the values dropped to Rs. 627 at which rate the Bazar closed at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 629 and going down to Rs. 626 on selling by Exporters and Marwari shroffs closed quiet at Rs. 626 1/2 at 5-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 599 and going up to Rs. 600 gradually gave way to Rs. 597 on selling by Commission Houses. Around this level Bull operators were buyers and the values again recovered to Rs. 600 and closed at 3-30 p.m. at Rs. 599. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 603 and advanced to Rs. 605 on shroffs buying and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 605. Fully Good Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 538 and Rs. 540 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand from Exporters was better. Millwalas were out of the market.

COTTON BATAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS
(5-30 P. M.)

	Bombay, Feb. 8
Fully Good Broach April/May	626 1/2
" Bengal March	536
" Bengal May	538
Fine Oomra. March	598 1/2
" " May	604 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Description.	Super-Fine,	Fine,	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	580	570	555
M. G. Oomra No. 3	625	615	600
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	655	645	630
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	640	630	615
M. G. Mathia	610	600	585
M. G. Khandesh	615	605	590

E. I. C ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	628
Fully Good Bengal	March	539
Fully Good Bengal	May.	541
Fine Oomra	March.	600
Fine Oomra	May.	606

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

8th Feb.

New York Market 7th Feb.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
34.04	Mar.	33.98—06	33.86—18	33.32	—72
34.25	May.		34.09—16	33.50	—75
32.78	Jul.			32.05	—73
28.33	Oct.			28.05	—28
27.87	Dec.			27.65	—22

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 34.15, lowest 33.130, range .85 points. Somewhat broader market. Fair selling by Commission houses. ...Demand on limits down.

Liverpool Market 7th Feb. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
19.57	Mar.	19.51—06	19.49—08	19.40	—17
19.56	May.	19.58—04	19.48—08	19.40	—16
19.06	Jul.			18.91	—15
16.67	Oct,			16.61	—06
Egyptian,					
22.60	Mar.			22.37	—23
20.95	Nov.			20.90	—05

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 125000.

(2) Market quiet and featureless. Sales 5000

(3) American cross rate 433. March highest 19.64, lowest 19.38, range .16 points. Market quiet and featureless.

Alexandria Market 7th Feb. 1924.

Previous close 44.45, Delivery March, opening 44.55 plus 10.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	50
" " Sales of East Indian	100

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—
Mid Americans spot Moderate buseiness 19.67
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels .. 23.15

New York, 11 a.m.	Mar.	33.85—11
(As known in Liverpool)	May	34.09—11
	July	32.59— 8
New Orleans 10 A, M.	Mar.	33.75
	May,	33.45

Liverpool, Feb. 7.
To-day's prices.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Mar.	19.40—17
	May	19.40—16
	July	18.61—15
	Oct.	16.61— 6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 7.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " Continent	9,000
Futures at New York, Mar.	33.32—72
" May	33.50—75
" July	32.05—73
" Oct.	28.05—28
Spot Cotton at New York	33.65—70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.63—37
Futures, " " Mar.	33.26—69
" " " May.	32.90—75
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	13 1/8
Silver Foreign mined	64 1/8

AMERICRN COTTON MARKET.
CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Feb. 7.

		To-day's Prices
Futures at New York.	Mar.	33.32—72
	May	33.50—75
	July	32.05—73
	Oct	28.05—28

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

M,, G Bengal Good,	12.95
" " Fully Good	13.35
" Fine	13.75
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.15
" " " Fully Good	14.65
" " " Fine	15.15
M. G. Broach Good	16.10
" " Fully Good	16.50
" " Fine	16.90
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.85
" " Fully Good	13.25
" " Fine	13.65

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

Future delivery prices :—

Months	To-day's price
Feb.	19.04—28
Mar.	19.16—24
April	—
May	19.18—22
June	—
July	18.70—21
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.47—14
Nov.	—
December	—
January	—
Feb.	—
Egyptians Mar.	22.25
May	22.40

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb 7.

Months	To-day's price
Feb.	19.32—15
Mar.	19.40—10
April	19.40—16
May	19.40—16
June	19.28—15
July	18.91—15
Aug.	18.07—15
Sept.	17.21—09
Oct.	16.61—06
Nov.	16.28—06
December	16.18—06
January	16.07—06
Feb.	16.04—06

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

Months.	To-day's Price.
February	22.27—13
March	22.37—23
April	22.44—24
May	22.51—24
June	22.55—23
July	22.60—22
August	22.20—22
September	21.80—12
October	21.25—10
November	20.90— 5
December	20.55— 5
January	20.55— 5
February	—

WHEAT

London, Feb. 7.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Paid Sellers	43/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs Valne	43/3
AUSTRALIAN March Paid	47 1/8
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Paid	32/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.—Good Trade. Easier.	
Australian Wheat firm fair trade Sellers.	
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. March Paid	44

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 7, 6/30 p, m,

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	39 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 7 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 2 0	13 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	73 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	67 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 8 0
Mowraseed	10 8 0	10 12 0
Barley	35 0 0	—
Castorseed	69 0 0	14 2 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	6 2 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 2 9	—
Linseed April May	13 1 9	
Groundnut /Feb. /March	72 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 F/M	15 14 0	—
Castorseed Gujrat Vaishak	6 1 3	—

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 7.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Buyers	£ 19 3/4
Tone—Firm but Little doing.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
" Months J/A	42 4 1/2
" Buyers, etc., May./Aug.	39/6

JAVA SUGAR

London Feb. 7,

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Feb. March Sellers	32/9
July Sellers	26/9
July Sept Sellers	25/9
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay	
July Sept. Sellers	26/1
Fine White Java C & F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers	26/1

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.)

On easier advices from New York and Java, the market here has opened easier practically no business is doing to-day. Market seems dull, buyers have withdrawn. There has been a decline of 2d per cwt. in new Crop rates during afternoon from what they were at the opening of the market.

Our Java Agent's telegram to-day is as follows:—

"Market easier February shipment 21.3/4 guilders per piculex warehouse. Decline led by America.

To-day's offtake for local consumption is about 4000 bags a fairly good demand.

Fine White Java ready Rs. 28/5/0 per cwt. December shipment sh. 32/3 per cwt. F.H.B. January/February sh. 32 per cwt. F.H.B. February/March sh. 32/2 per cwt. F.B.H. June/July sh. 27 per cwt. F.B.H. July/August/September sh. 26 per cwt. F.B.H

CONTINENTAL B. R. B.

Beet Ready Rs. 28/4 per cwt.

January/February sh. 31/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

We yet see only a temporary decline.

During the week our market ruled steadier so far as ready Sugar was concerned with fair demand and prices are low to four annas. higher than last week. Re forward positions there was good enquiry for near positions and a good business was done for January February Shipt c 32s. to 32/4d. Free B. Harbour. New crop Javas was in large demand owing to higher prices asked by Java and London and a large business was done in June July c 26s. to 27/6d. and July September c25/3d. to 26/5s. Free Bombay Harbour. There was small business in Beet Sugars.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steadier markets with small business doing. Both the markets are comparatively lower than Bombay.

Java market ruled strong during the week with good demand and large business doing chiefly in new crop Sugars. London ruled strong with good business done for India. American market was strong with small fluctuations. There was no news from Manritius.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. ready Rs. 28-6-0 equal 32s. 4d. F.B. Harbour stocks 60,000 Bags.

T. M. O. Jan. Feb. 32s. 4d. F.B. Harbour.

T. M. O. June July 27s. 4d. F.B. Harbour.

T. M. O. July Sept. 26s. F.B. Harbour.

Beet ready Rs. 28-6-0 equal 32s. F.B. Harbour stocks 5,000 Bags.

Beet Jan. Feb. 31s. 8d. F.B. Harbour.

Arrivals:—

s.s. Bochum arrived from Java with 30,000 Bags.

s.s. Sandara arrived from Java with 30 000 Bags.

METALS.

London, Feb. 7.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G.M.B.	" 61 1/8
Copper Braziers	" 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	" 7 13/16
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated Sheets	18 7/16
	London, Feb. 7.
TIN BLOCK	£ 266

BRASS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	65	0	0
Brass	1/	65	0	0
Brass	1 1/4	66	0	0
Brass	1 1/2	66	0	0
Brass	1 3/4	66	0	0
Brass	2	66	0	0

COPPER.

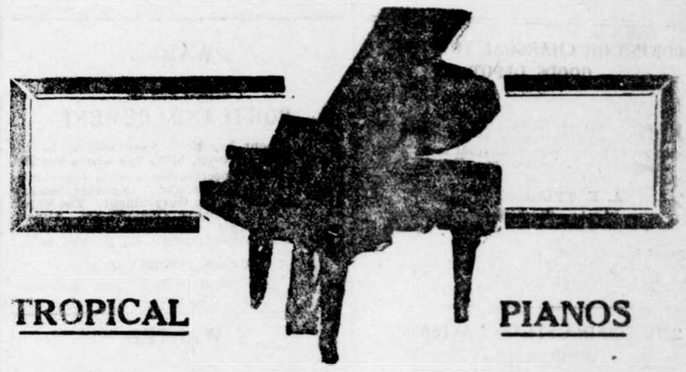
Bombay, Feb. 8.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	72	0	0
Copper	1/	73	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	73	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	76	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	76	0	0
Copper	2/	76	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panch Teka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		69	0	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64	12	0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65	8	0
English Copper		75	0	0
American Copper 3/4		73	8	0
Do. do. 1. 1 1/4		....		

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 7.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr.	
Lanex	12
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	13 7/8
Tone—Quiet Steady.	



TROPICAL PIANOS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

AND ON THE

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Agents for :—

BLUTHNER - - BECHSTEIN
ALLISON - - - BRASTED -
COLLARD - - - CHAPPELL
ERARD - - - CRAMER -
STROHMENGER ESTEY - -
NIENDORF - - HOPKINSON
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
MASON AND HAMLIN.

ETC., ETC.,

Full particulars and quotations from

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FORT, - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTT.

WEEKLY REPORT

Bombay, Feb 8.

Description	Spot prices 7-2-24	31-1-24
Bengals F. G.	545	535
S/Punjab F. G.	545	535
Oomras Fine	605	395
Muttia F.	590	585
M. G. Khandesh F.	595	590
	Futures.	
Hedges Contracts	7-2-24 31-1-24	8-2-24
BengalsMarch	535 516	538
May	541 ..	540
Broach, Apri /May	630 603	627
Oomra F. March.	602 576	599
May	605 579	605
Sontherns, May/June	.. ..	642

Receipts for the week ending 7th Feb. 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	29435	25617
Oomras	110254	125,202
Dholleras	6764	12090
Broach	18522	7572
Southerns	4911	540
Persians	139	5
Americans	..	—
Egyptians	543	..
East Africans	681	270
Other sorts	—	3
Total	171249	17129

Exports for the week ending 7th Jan. 1924.

	Bales
Europe	26862
China	..
Japan.	86876
Coast Ports.	4556
Total	118294
Afloat in harbour Europe	41397
China Japan and Coast Ports	68663
Total	110061

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 7th Feb. 1924 and corresponding period in last four years.

1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
1577356	1721012	979374	1223572

Exports from 1st. September 1923 to 7th Jan. 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20,
Europe	534531	355983	276735	290255	265283
China	45557	94536	94949	84713	42612
Japan	649833	689683	753435	213216	687031
Coast Ports	24276*	15761	11119	6230	6071
Total	1254107	1155963	1136238	594413	1000997

*Including 10425 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 7th Feb, 1924 .. 14,160 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers aud Mills in Bombay on 7th Feb. 1924 .. 6,27,951* "

London 7/2/24.
Cotton oil Bombay Crude £ 45.
Cotton oil Egyptian Crude £ 44 1/2.
Rapeseed Toria £ 19 1/2 F/M. Liverpool.
Rapeseed Toria £ 19 3/4 middle February Hamburg.
Rapeseed Brown Kutnee £ 18 3/4 F/M. Hull.
Rape oil crushed naked Ex-mill £ 40 1/4.
Maize yellow Calcutta £ 41 1/4 J/F.
Gingelly seed 15 per cent. 26 1/4 J/F.
Rotterdam.
Tone of Linseed :—Firm.
Tone of Cottonseed :—Firm.
Tone of Wheat:—Firm.
Tone of Rice:—Quiet.

(For other Commercial see page 12.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

3rd anniversary of Sadhakashram, Andheri.
Karlekar's Grand Circus, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Public Lecture by Prof. P. A. Wadia, M. A. on "The European Crisis and the Way Out", "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).
The s.s. Macedonia with the Eastern mail leaves at 2 p.m.
Bombay Sports: Big Meeting Third Day.
S S "Dongola", with mails of January 24, due at 7 a.m.
Principal Tannen's lecture on "India's Fiscal Policy", Muslim Students' Union, Chowpatty, 6 p.m., Hon. Sir I. Rahimtoolah to preside.

SUNDAY, February 10.

3rd anniversary of Sadhakashram, Andheri, Sjt. Kakasaheb Kalelkar's address, 5 p.m.
National Thanksgiving rejoicings by (1) F Ward C. C., procession at 8 a.m.; (2) Matunga C. C., nagarkirtan 7 to 8 a.m. and Spinning Competition (for boys and girls) 8 to 9 a.m.; (3) Andheri V. C. C., meeting at 8-30 a.m., public meeting 5 p.m.
Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Public addresses by Miss Mithan A. Tata, M. Sc. Barrat-law and Dr. Miss Janma V. Dhurandhar, M.R.C.P., D.T.M.I.M., M.B.B.S, "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m. (S.T.). The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai A. Shah, Kt. to preside.
National Thanksgiving Day.
Visit of inspection to Tansa Lake, special Train leaves Victoria Terminus 11 a.m. (S.T.).

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

State Ball at Government House, Bombay, 9-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 10 (Sun.) sunrise 7h. 10m. sunset 6h. 36m.
Feb. 11 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 37m.
Feb. 12 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 37m
Feb. 13 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 9m.. Sunset 6h. 38m
Feb. 14 (Thur.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 38m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MISQUITTA.—On 8th February at her residence, Girgaum, Natalie, beloved wife of Mr. Gabriel H. Misquitta. Funeral leaves Girgaum for Sewri at 5 p.m. (Saturday) this evening. Friends and relatives please accept this the only intimation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Clara Symons thanks all her friends and relations for the many floral tributes, telegrams and letters sent on the death of her husband. She regrets her inability to write to each one, so requests them to accept this acknowledgment.

MONTH'S MIND.

SYMONS.—On Tuesday, the 12th instant, there will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Max Symons at the St. Peter's sea-side grave yard chapel at 7 a.m. Friends and relatives please accept this the only intimation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We have received from Messrs. Chhaganlal and Co., Box No. 3089, Bombay 3, a sample bottle of "Yoco" the book polish. It is an Indian invention and is claimed to be a transparent chemical germicide to protect and polish the books.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Traffic to and from Bahrein is no longer subject to delay. Repairs have been completed.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O S K's steamer "Ryujin Maru" which sailed from Bombay for Japan on 12th January has arrived at Kobe on the 7th instant.
The O. S. K.'s steamer "Himalaya Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 6th instant and is due here on the 10th instant.

BOMBAY VETERINARY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The 4th annual Conference of the Bombay Veterinary Graduates' Association is to be held at Surat in March next as invited by the Veterinary Inspector and Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Surat. The Hon. K. B. Gulamhoosein Hidayatoolah Khan, Minister-in-Charge, Local Self-Government, has kindly consented to preside.

DUTY ON PROMISSORY NOTES, CERTIFICATES, ETC.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—
It is notified for general information that the duty on demand promissory notes, share certificates, letters of allotment of shares, etc., must be paid in one anna unified stamps (i.e., postage stamps) and not in two-anna or four-anna stamps.

BENGAL CLUB.

The members of the above Club will celebrate Sri Sri Saraswati Puja to-day (Saturday). All Bengalis are invited to attend.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

A paradox on French and English cookery will be given at the Salle Francaise to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m.

THE CLERKS' UNION.

To-day (Saturday) the members of the Union will be entertained by the Karnatak amateurs with a musical party in the Union Hall at 5 p.m. (S. T.). All members are invited to attend. Light refreshments will be served.

SARASWAT UTSAB AT KHALA.

A lecture on Vedanta philosophy will be delivered in English by Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission at 5 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Commercial School Hall of Messrs. K. and L. Mukerji. The lecture is open to the public.

SADHAKASHRAM, ANDHERI.

The 3rd anniversary of the Ashram will be celebrated to-day and to-morrow (Saturday and Sunday). Sjt. Kakasaheb Kalelkar will preside and deliver his address on Sunday at 5 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

SCHOOL FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

A night school for the backward classes, mostly Adi Dravidas, residing in Dharavi, will be formally opened by Mr. K. Natarajan to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at Dharavi near Sion station.

KUMAR VINAYA MANDIR, MATUNGA.

The first anniversary of the Kumar Vinaya Mandir, Matunga, (school for the untouchable class), conducted by Prin.ipal S. V. Puntambekar, will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the school building (near the G. I. P. Railway Bridge, Matunga), when Dr. Anandrao Nair will preside.

ADULT EDUCATION.

Prof. R. M. Joshi will conduct his class on "Elements of Economics" in the Damodar Hall of the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) from 6 to 7 p.m. (S. T.).

"INDIA'S FISCAL POLICY."

Principal M. L. Tannan of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will deliver a public lecture on "India's Fiscal Policy" in the hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea-face, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President of the Union, will preside.

HOW TO COMBAT VENEREAL DISEASES.

Under the auspices of the League for combating Venereal Diseases, Dr. K. S. Patel will deliver a public lecture on the Venereal Diseases at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Several interesting lantern slides will be exhibited expounding the subject. Dr. J. E. Sandilands, the Health Officer of Bombay, will preside. All are invited to attend.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the Gita Class (in English) from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The Swami will conduct the Weekly Vedanta Class in the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Santa Cruz, at 5 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

THE SCHOOL OF RELIGIONS.

Miss R. Reuben, Principal of the Israelite High School, will deliver a lecture on the "Essentials of Judaism" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Israelite High School, Mazgaon.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. P. A. Wadia will deliver a lecture on "The European Crisis and the Way Out" at the Brotherhood Headquarters, "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road, to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).
Prof. B. K. Dhurandhar, Advocate, will conduct a Study Class at the same place tomorrow (Sunday) at 6-30 a.m. (S. T.), when he will read Ralph Waldho Trine's "In Tune with the Infinite."
Miss Mithan A. Tata and Dr. Miss Janma V. Dhurandhar, who have lately returned from England, will address the members of the Brotherhood at the Brotherhood Headquarters to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai A. Shah will preside.

BOMBAY MILL SITUATION.

MILL OWNERS' STIFFNESS

There was no change in the strike situation. Men are quiet. The Police are encamped in the mill locality in small groups watching events. The men themselves are making no move forward. And nobody knows what the leaders are doing. At any rate, matters seem to be at a standstill. It almost appears that no one is interested in the present state of affairs. Every one is content to let matters drift, or take their course. Beyond correspondence in newspapers, no signs of the existence of the leaders in Bombay are to be seen, and the men themselves are too much divided and backward to do anything for themselves. But the situation cannot remain so for ever. No doubt the mill operatives are quiet now, but no one can say that they shall always remain so. The experience of past years has shown that it is impossible to keep discontented men from mischief and idle hands are always ready for some action.

The Mill-owners' Association are not agreeable to furnish the figures of profit and loss for 1923, as they are more desirous to recoup themselves from the profits of last year for any possible losses they might make in the current year. But whatever might be the case, it is certain that the mill-owners are unwilling to move forward and admit the principle of arbitration. So far, they have not shown their willingness to fall in with the proposal of the men to decide the question by the arbitration of either a Committee, or two men, in whom both the men and the masters have confidence.

The health of the city suffers by the addition of more than one and half lakhs of idle men to the city. And there is no possibility also as to when the peace in the city will be broken by discontented men. In the meantime the men are suffering. Their credit with the Marwari money-lender has vanished, and when they have run through any savings they might have starvation will stare them in the face. But the Mill operatives are not yet organised, and the greatest need of the moment is a central organisation where a unanimity could be reached or at least will get the support of the majority to any decision that might be arrived at.

BONUS REMAINS THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

From information gathered it appears that a large number of men will not be satisfied with any decision that might be arrived at which does not grant them some sort of bonus. By negotiation the amount of the bonus might be varied, but bonus the men will have. In the meantime valuable time is being lost in doing nothing. The leaders are doing nothing, the men are doing nothing, and the Mill-owners Association are observing in ominous silence. With the approach of the 15th, the pay day of the operatives will come, but the Association have not yet decided whether they wish to pay on that day or not. On the 18th, the lock-out will be over and the men will again be given an opportunity of meekly surrendering themselves without any bonus. Whether that opportunity of returning to work will be taken up by the operatives remains to be seen.

In the meantime, the public seems to be doing nothing. It has no idea of the gravity of the situation now obtaining in the city. It has not yet fully realised what a danger to the public such a large mass of men is. The public must insist that the trouble should end at once, and some *via media found*!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is unfortunate that amidst the universal rejoicings on the release of Mahatma Gandhi, the mill-strike should constitute a dark spot in the situation. As Mr. Baptista has not been able to bring about a settlement, Mr. C. F. Andrews, a friend of labour and peace, who has had wide experience of such matters may be invited to intercede and try to effect a settlement. I have no doubt that Mr. Andrews will command the confidence of all the parties concerned. Mr. Andrews is at Poona with Mahatmaji and is expected to leave for Calcutta in 2 or 3 days.—Yours, etc.

K.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

"THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE."

Tomorrow's issue of the "Sunday Chronicle" will be of more than usual interest. Besides the ordinary features and Mr. B. G. Horniman's weekly letter, there will be many interesting illustrations including a view of the cottage at the Sassoon Hospital to which Mahatmaji has been removed since his release. The pictures showing the laying of the new 72 inch Tansa water mains will be specially interesting in view of the Tansa Inspection visit tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT'S DECISIVE DEFEAT.

DUTY ON SOUTH AFRICAN COAL,

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

The first fruit of coalition made between the Swarajists and the Independents was seen to-day in the Legislative Assembly. Amidst the thundering applause they carried by so many as" votes against a bare 39 an important resolution moved by Mr. K. C. Neogy, an Independent non-official member from Bengal. This motion demanded Government to impose a countervailing duty on South African Coal imported into India to the extent of indirect bounty enjoyed by it in the shape of rebate on the railway freight. The division list will confirm the further fact that even the Moderates of the type of Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad made a common cause with the Independents and the Swarajists and that among those who voted with the Government (besides, of course, the nominated members) was Dr. Hyder. From this it will be seen that in all such future divisions the Government may be heavily defeated and that they cannot hope to get more than 40 votes ordinarily. But for the foresight with which the Swarajists had agreed to merge themselves with the Independents they could not have achieved this most remarkable victory.

GOVERNMENTS' VIGOROUS OPPOSITION.

The Government no doubt came well prepared for the result but their arguments were not in any way weak from their point of view. In fact, Sir Charles Innes was very vigorous with his brain but he had a cold heart. He advanced one argument after another, he hurled statistics relating to the price of coal transportation charges and various other things which were no doubt very convincing in themselves. But the non-officials were not satisfied because the Commerce Member had not met their arguments one of which was that the railway wagons were not supplied to Indian coal merchants to carry their coal to Bombay market and there compete with the South African coal, which was being dumped at a reduced rate because of the bounty given by the Union Government. Sir Charles Innes then took shelter under the plea that coal could be carried cheaper by sea from the Kidderpore Docks than by railways as now. He even attempted to prove that this form of transport to Bombay was cheaper by three rupees and advised the Assembly not to pass the resolution. Further, the Commerce Member attempted to convince the non-officials that the price of coal had been put up by Indian merchants and because the quality of their commodity was inferior to that coming from South Africa therefore, they were not able to face competition especially in Bombay where quality was the first consideration. But Pandit Malavya and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas made effective speeches on the non-official side. The latter being the Chairman of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau of Bombay his views were heard with attention. He doubted the figures of Sir Charles Innes and made very vigorous attack against the haphazard manner in which railway wagon supply was given.

MEASURE OF RETALIATION.

But there was an undercurrent of political feeling on this question which could not be ignored. The first expression of this feeling was made by Pandit Shyamlal Nehru and followed by few other Swarajists who remarked that this was also a step by way of retaliation against the whites in South Africa who under the leadership of General Smuts were meting out barbarous treatment to Indians lawfully domiciled in that Colony. Sir Charles Innes objected to these irrelevant matters being brought into discussion of a purely commercial question but the Swarajists remained firm and said that they could not ignore the political question Despite the efforts of Sir Charles Innes the resolution was after a full dress debate lasting nearly five hours was carried. But the result is that Government have undertaken to consider the question of imposing a small addition to the existing import duty on South African coal provided the Indian coal merchants fail in their honest and best endeavours to reduce the prices and improve the qualhity and at the same time send coal by steamers from Kidderpore Docks but when and how this will be done rest entirely with the Indian merchants who must organise and press their case independently on the attention of Government and force their hands to do justice to the struggling industry, otherwise government will not care for Indians who are the owners of most of the coal mines in Bengal and will naturally be helping only the White settlers of South Africa.

LEADERSHIP OF NEW PARTY.

Now that the government has been defeated on this question of coal trade what will be the result on the most important demand for steps towards early achievement of Swaraj. That comes up to-morrow on Mr. Rangachariar's resolution. There were apprehensions felt early to-day among the non-officials of a possible split in their ranks chiefly on the question of leadership of the Coalition Party. But these apprehensions have now been allayed. All those who have signed the pledge to support the amendment of Pandit Motilal Nehru (for convening of a Round Table conference with a view to draft a constitution for India) and to adopt a Policy of obstruction in connection with the budget if the Government do not give satisfactory reply at an early date, met this evening after the Assembly Meeting. They gave the coalition party the name of the Nationalist Party. This term should not be confounded with the national party in the last Assembly over which Sir Sivaswami Iyer presided. The question of selecting a leader was discussed for a short time and happily postponed. Meanwhile, however, the combined party whose strength is 72 (the required number) has appointed a committee to frame the constitution and rules which will Govern them. This committee consists of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. M. A. Jinnha, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. It is a business committee and there is therefore every hope that the unity which has been attained after so many efforts and sacrifices will be maintained throughout and that whatever might be the influence from certain quarters they will not allow the cause of Swaraj to be postponed.

GOVERNMENT'S AMENDMENT.

There is speculation as to the attitude which Government will adipt to the combined demand for convening of a Round Table conference. If what a friend tells me is correct it appears that Government will move an amendment which will not be acceptable to the Nationalist Party. The Government therefore is sure to be defeated tomorrow as they are not going to accept the Party's demand.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

Mr. Venkatapatiraju moved the following resolution:—This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to make in the Council the necessary arrangements in framing the budget for 1924-25 for giving substantial relief to the provinces in the matter of provincial contributions and in any event not less than 3 crores should be reduced from the amount of provincial contributions in 1924-25 to enable the Provincial Governments to spend more money for the development purposes in Sanitation and Education. Mr. Venkatapati Raju said that he did not want favour to any particular province, but what he was asking for was bare justice. He pointed out the disabilities from which the Provincial Ministers suffered in the task of educational and sanitary improvement. Madras, he said, was hard hit because of huge contributions she was making to the Imperial Exchequer. He said: "Government made a different pledge to us and I want them to carry it out." Every province was solvent except Madras so on the eve of balancing their budget he pressed the case of Madras for favourable consideration.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad opposed the resolution and said Madras was the last province that was entitled to complain about the Meston Settlement.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Basil Blackett in opposing the resolution said that the Government had so shaped its policy and would so shape its policy towards reduction of provincial contributions and with a view towards their final extinction. The Meston award might or might not be satisfactory, but the Government accepted it for the time being as laying down the relations between the various provinces. So far as this particular question of the contribution was concerned there could not be any examination of the question as the budget was to be presented on the 29th February. It was impossible for the Government, therefore, to accept the resolution at this stage. He accordingly moved that the debate should be adjourned 'sine die.'

Pandit Malaviya moved that the matter should be referred to a Committee of this Assembly which would report on the subject before the presentation of the budget. Pandit Malaviya pointed out that while other provinces were allowed to progress in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Madras improvement was checked by a huge contribution levied on them. These were forced to make large contributions according to principles which could not be justified. Money must be found in order to improve the lot of the people. What was the necessity, he asked, of creating a huge Imperial City like Delhi when millions of people were dying. What was the necessity of increasing salaries and pensions of officers when the people were deprived of the necessaries of life. He wanted an assurance from the Government that this matter be carefully looked into and he urged for referring it to a Committee to consider the financial relations between the provinces.

Sir Malcolm Hailey opposed the proposal of Pandit Malaviya.

After further discussion the motion of Sir Basil Blackett for postponement of this debate 'sine die' was adopted.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

THE "NATIONALIST PARTY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, February 7.

A party called the "Nationalist Party" has been formed consisting of the elected Indian members of the Legislative Assembly, who have agreed upon the demand for a round table conference to be summoned by the Government to frame a scheme for full Responsible Government in India.

A committee consisting of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangacharlar, Mr. Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar, Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar has been formed to frame a constitution and rules, which will govern the party.

No leader has yet been chosen and the Party so far, consists of seventy-two members.

KHADI HAWKING.

RATES OF COMMISSION OFFERED BY B. P. C. C.

The Khadi Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that the District Congress Committees and other institutions regularly carrying on Khadi Hawking work be informed that the following rates of Commission will be allowed to them against Khadi Hawked and bought from this Committee.

(a) 6¼ per cent on the sale of Khadi worth upto Rs. 1000 per month.

(b) For sales above Rs. 1000 per month 8 per cent on the excess sale.

(c) For sales above Rs. 3000 per month 9 per cent on excess sale.

Conditions for the above mentioned Commission: That the District Congress Committees and Institutions concerned shall buy all their requirements from this Committee only and this Committee will supply all their requirements. The sale prices shall be fixed by this Committee. Khadi will be supplied to them for approximately the amount of their sales of the previous month."

Official and Personal.

Mr. J. A. Kay, is nominated to be a non-official member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Sir John Wimble has arrived Government House, Bombay.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson received H. H. The Lady Ali, Shah at Government House Bombay on Friday afternoon.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

PRAYERS TO BE OFFERED AT 5 P. M. TO-MORROW.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Maulana Mahomed Ali, President, Indian National Congress, has fixed 5 p. m. on Sunday the 10th February to offer the Nation's thanks to the Merciful Providence for the double Mercy of our Chief's recovery and his restoration to freedom.

As we held a public meeting on Wednesday, we do not propose to hold another but we request all our Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, Christian and Jew brethren to attend their Mandirs, Mosques, Atash Behrams, churches or synagogues at the aforesaid hour to offer thanks to the Almighty for the Mahatma's recovery and restoration to freedom, as well as to offer prayers for his long life.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

National and Khilafat Volunteers are requested to meet at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m.

MR. GANDHI, A MODERN SAINT.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

Rev. Dr. Manley P. Hall of Los Angelos, California, United States of America, who is touring the world with the mission of unifying religions of the, world arrived here and delivered a lecture on 'Harmonisation of World Religions.'

Dr. Hall punctuated his lecture with tributes to Mr. Gandhi and expressed his appreciation of his teachings. He described Mr. Gandhi as a modern saint who had attained a vision of truth of all religions and rousing a nation which was asleep. Dr. Hall said Mr. Gandhi was a fearless exponent of the hidden light of the East and it was the duty of Indians to rise from their age-long sleep and lead India to her rightful place in the vanguard of nations of the world.

Concluding, Dr. Hall said that Mr. Gandhi is a man of many worries and sorrows, and one of his greatest worries is what people will do. He knows what he will do, but he is afraid of thoughtless ones, who will ruin everything.

BAN AGAINST HORNIMAN.

RESOLUTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has given notice of the following resolutions to be moved by him at the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

1. This Council urges the Governor-in-Council to remove the bar against the entry of Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman into India.

2. This Council is of opinion and recommends to the Governor-in-Council that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used in any of the Departments of the Local Government or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the World.

3. This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to withdraw the circulars or instructions if any issued to the Magistrates directing them not to pass strictures against the Police in open Courts.

ANGORA REPRESENTATIVES AT KABUL.

GUESTS OF C. K. C.

Mr. Ashfaque Ali writes:—

Major Dr. Haider Bey and Lt. Ilyas Bey of the Turkish embassy at Kabul are returning to Angora with thirteen other companions. They are the guests of the Central Khilafat Committee and are staying in the office. They sail on the 15th instant via Port Said. In the short period that they have been here, all have become very fond of Maulana Shaukat Ali, who spends his few leisure hours with them.

POINCARE'S REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE

LONDON, Feb. 7

Paris.—M. Poincare, replying to the German Note of February 5th, says that the fresh calumnies of the Reich are not supported by anything like proof. He concludes that the French Government has been scrupulously observant of the Treaties and remains determined not to intervene in German internal quarrels. Therefore, it will not enter into conversations with the German Government with regard to its domestic affairs.—Reuter.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) ..... 1 goal.
(A. Hai 1.)
Grant Medical College ..... nil.

Another second division match came up for decision yesterday when the Byculla Young Men beat the Medical College by a solitary goal. Exhibition of hockey was not brilliant as both teams showed a tendency to be erratic. The Young Men began to attack from the bully-off but Faria and Figueredo soon repelled the Y. M. C. A. forwards. A few minutes of mid field play followed and the Young Men again threatened the Medical goal. Ahmad and Hai the two forwards on the right were most prominent for their individual runs and Hai netted the only goal just before the call of half time.

The second moiety saw the Medicoes pressing the Young Men but Kazi in goal was responsible for their not scoring. The Medical forwards were working hard for the whole of the latter period but lack of understanding and erratic shooting were odds against them.

The teams were:—

Y. M. C. A. (Byculla):—Kazi; Siddiqui and Khan; Bhakre, Hafiz and Ahmad; Rasool M. Siddiqui Z. Ahmad, Hai and A. Ahmad.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE:—Gore; Faria and Figueredo; Rail, Raffi and Andrews; Khan, Mistry, Bhagwat, Roi and Sharma.

REFEREES:—Messrs. Mathews and Lavis.

TO-DAY AT 4-15 P.M.

Institute Luso-Indiano vs. Lusitanian "B."

AT 5-30 P.M.

West Yorks vs. Y. M. C. A. (Proctors.)

The Rangers being unable to play their fixture with the Cathedral High School on Monday 11th Feb., the Santa Cruz will play the latter on that date at 5-30 p.m.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION DISALLOWED.

PRESIDENT TO GIVE A STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

The following reply from the Secretary, the Bengal Legislative Council, has been received by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Secretary, the Bengal Swarajya Party, his letter giving notice of two motions of the vote of no-confidence on the Bengal Ministers. I have placed before the Honourable President, your letter of January 29th in which you give notice of your intention to move two motions under the standing order 72 (Section 102 of part IV of the Bengal Legislative Council Rules Standing Orders) at the adjourned meeting of the Council. The Honourable President has given careful consideration to the matter and has come to the conclusion that neither of the motions fall within the scope of the standing order 72. They must therefore be disallowed. He is aware that this ruling is in disagreement with precedent set in the Madras Council. He will therefore, on reassembling of the Council make a statement from the Chair in which he will give his reasons for the ruling now given, that being the proper place and proper occasion for such a statement.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO FREE VOTE OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 7

Reuter understands that the resolutions of the Imperial Conference will be moved in the House of Commons from the Government Bench and submitted to a free vote. The resolutions are regarded as very important emanating, as they do, from a body which Government hold in the highest respect. Each will be explained by the Minister-in-Charge, and if there are points with which Government do not entirely agree Government will explain their position. If the resolution involves extra taxation the Treasury will give their view and the procedure of Parliament thereon will be exactly the same as if the Government themselves were responsible.—Reuter.

INDIA AND THE LABOUR GOVT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

An eminent Government spokesman addressing the Overseas journalists assured his hearers that the Dominions, India and the Colonies would not find Labour inferior in intelligence or good intentions to any preceding Government. They will not do all foolish things that had been predicted, but most cordial relations with the Dominions would ensue.

Reuter learns that Government is determined that the Ulster Boundary Conference which had adjourned on February 3rd for a month shall not break down.—Reuter.

ITALO-RUSSIAN TREATY.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Rome.—The Italo-Russian Treaty has been signed. The Treaty definitely re-establishes political relations. The Italian Government appoints an Ambassador at Moscow immediately.—Reuter.

OIL LEASE CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, Feb. 7

Washington.—In consideration of the fact that Senator Fall has refused to answer questions on the ground that to do so might incriminate him the Senate Committee investigating into oil leases has voted in favour of releasing him from further attendance.—Reuter.

Washington.—The Senate has passed a resolution directing the Department of Interior to move for the recovery of the Elkhill Naval Oil Reserves held by the Californian Standard Oil Company.—Reuter.

GENL. HUERTA EVACUATES PUERTO MEXICO.

LONDON, Feb. 7

New York.—It is authoritatively reported that General Huerta's forces have evacuated Puerto Mexico.—Reuter.

FIRE ON THE "MEDIA."

Bilbao, (Spain). Fire has started in number two hold of the British Steamer "Media" from Calcutta with the cargo of jute. It is hoped to extinguish the fire soon.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—The Spanish representatives have signed the Tangier Treaty.—Reuter.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed a motion of confidence in Government by passing an important clause in the financial poposals by 333 votes to 205.—Reuter.

The Captic replays on Thursday resulted as follows:—Fulham nil, Burnley one; Wolverhampton one, Charlton nil.—Reuter.

Cardiff beat the Welsh Universities by 31 points to 6 at rugger. In the County Championship reply, Leicester beat Eastmidlands by 14 points to 7 at Bedford.—Reuter.

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NOTICE.

To-morrow being the National Thanksgiving Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Monday.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1924.

THE MESSAGE.

The news of the release of the Mahatma has spread joy not only throughout the country but wherever Indians dwell and wherever men place truth and conscience above all other considerations. From the messages of thanksgiving and congratulations that are being received daily it is impossible to measure the intensity of the joy over his release as it is impossible to measure the love which the people bear to him and the influence that he exercises over them. For twenty-three months he has been in body away from them behind the prison bars, but he has never been out of their minds and hearts and his teachings have continued to influence their efforts, however much these may have fallen short of his expectation and the needs of the country. And now that he is a free man among them again, there is no desire of theirs more intense than to share his thoughts and his feelings and the fruit of two years' intensive experience that he has undergone. Considering the state of his health and the crisis through which he has just passed, he would have been fully justified in delaying the satisfaction of this desire until his complete recovery. But considerate leader that he is, he has not disappointed his countrymen. The message which he has, in the fitness of things, addressed to them through their chosen leader for the year, the President of the Congress, is characteristic of him. It is impossible adequately to convey in the language of the commonplace its simple beauty and the revelation of a noble personality that it gives. Mr. Sastri when he sat outside as the Mahatma on the operating table hovered between life and death marvelled at the exhibitions he had witnessed a few minutes before of high-mindedness, forgiveness, chivalry and love transcending ordinary human nature. All these transcendent qualities are in the message, and the marvellously serene vision and sensitiveness to honour to which also Mr. Sastri was a witness.

All this and more is there in the letter, revealing the Mahatma as an ideal prisoner, a great political leader and an infinitely greater man. And it is because of this that the strongest feeling roused by the message is one of inexpressible sorrow at the immensity of the loss that India specially and the world in general have suffered by the imprisonment of such a man. Truly has Romain Rolland said: "Humanity awaits a Christ through the ages and when He comes it crucifies Him." So our modern Pilates sought to do two years ago when they decided to "bury the Mahatma alive". But they forgot that in seeking to stifle "the conscience of India" they were passing a verdict on themselves. Two years ago it was not the Mahatma who was on trial, but the political system against which he waged his non-violent war. When Gandhi, the saint, relying only on his conscience, pleads guilty and is sent to jail, the judgment is really pronounced not against him but against the system under which the "crime" can exist. And so it has happened. Great as were the triumphs of the Mahatma while at liberty, greater was his triumph when in jail. The measure of his conquest was given when from all parts of the country the demand went forth for his release. In the agitation for his release few took a more prominent share than those who were his uncompromising critics. What was the explanation of this agitation? It was a growing realisation that the imprisonment of the Mahatma was a crime both against India and humanity and, therefore, the greatest obstacle to a reconciliation between India and England But more intense and widespread than the agitation itself was the feeling of resentment among the people with his imprisonment and more rapid was the estrangement between them and the jailors of their most beloved leader. Is the release of the Mahatma an indication that the Government have realised the blunder of the imprisonment of the man who is the most valuable asset for peace and for reconciliation? The Mahatma is grieved that the Government have prematurely released him on account of his illness. It is for the Government to remove his grief by removing the originating causes of the people's struggle against them which he is waging. They have not crucified the new Messiah who has been trying to conquer them by love the power of which he wishes to make the basis of the State, but have set him free to preach his gospel. They deserve the gratitude of the people for this. Let them go a step further and take him into their counsel and together evolve a new system of administration in the country which will give its people the opportunity for self-realisation which has been so long denied to them. The "New York Times" asks whether the Mahatma "may not now cooperate with the Government as General Botha and General Smuts rallied to the Empire after fighting against it." The question betrays the characteristic ignorance of American journalism. The Mahatma is always ready to cooperate with any group of men provided the cooperation demanded is for a moral purpose. His quarrel is against the present political system which denies a moral purpose. What was it which prompted Generals Botha and Smuts to rally to the Empire? It was the generous gesture of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermen who fully trusted them and their countrymen by granting them complete self-government. Does the treatment accorded to Generals Botha and Smuts and his countrymen bear any analogy to that meted out to Mahatma Gandhi and his countrymen? The former fought against Britain and the Mahatma and his countrymen helped the latter not only in that war, but also in the last Great War and it is enough to recall these facts to realise the tragic contrast which is responsible for the present estrangement between Britain and India. Let the British Government trust India by ending the present system which holds her in subjection and they will be repaid a hundred-fold in the love and cooperation of the India people. It is grievously to misunderstand his teaching to think that his quarrel is in any way with Englishmen. The cleanness of his fight is nowhere more clearly indicated than in the passage in his letter to his countrymen where he says that "we want to regard Englishmen too as our friends and not misunderstand them by treating them as our enemies", for "if we are to-day engaged in a struggle against the British Government it is against the system for which it stands and not against Englishmen who are administering it."

His countrymen have showered messages of congratulations on the Mahatma. But have they reamsed that he has not been released before his time by an act of the Swaraj Parliament as he had wished when the prison gates closed on him? The burden of their responsibility for carrying on the work that remains unfinished is, therefore, the heavier. But his message should hearten them. Two years of imprisonment have, he tells us, made him a firmer believer than ever in the efficacy of the Bardoli programme and, therefore, in the unity between the communities, the charkha, the removal of untouchability and the application of non-violence in thought, word and deed to our methods as indispensable for Swaraj. If we faithfully and fully carry out this programme, we need never, he feels sure, resort to Civil Disobedience, which he regards as a man's or nation's right and duty when his or its vital being is in jeopardy. But it is for the Government to make a resort to it unnecessary by coming to terms with the people. It, however, rests with the people themselves to bring about the change of heart in the Government and the first essential of this is national solidarity. The Mahatma, though his views on the Councils remain unchanged, has naturally decided not to express any opinion until he has had the opportunity of discussing the question with "our illustrious countrymen who have felt called upon in the interest of the country to advise removal of the boycott of legislative bodies." But more important than the Council question is national solidarity. And where is the Indian who, having learnt of the anguish of the great leader whose heart sank within him when he heard in the jail of the tension between the communities, will fail to respond to his appeal: "Will the thanksgiving of the nation over my release be turned into a solid unity between the communities that will restore me to health far quicker than any medical treatment or rest cure?" And responding to this appeal will he not devote greater time and attention to such national work as he may be engaged in and especially to the use and spread of Khaddar, than he has been giving? The Gandhi month which commences with the 18th instant will be the month of trial for the Mahatma's countrymen. In a few months' time the Mahatma raised a crore of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Will it be too much for his countrymen to raise twenty-five lakhs of rupees for this Fund as a result of their intensive work during the Gandhi month and present it to him when he comes out of the hospital as a token of affection?

Notes of the Day.

Regrettable Attitude.

More than ten days have elapsed since the mills ceased to work in Bombay and beyond declaring a lock-out the mill-owners' have given not the slightest gesture that they are alive to the grave situation in the city. They have shown an unresponsive attitude towards the proposal for arbitration and a cynicism which is most deplorable. Surely, the whole problem is capable of solution if only the mill-owners bring to bear on it a little more imagination, sympathy and good-will. The public have a right to insist that they at least shall not suffer by the recalcitrant attitude of either party. If the mill-owners are really on the verge of bankruptcy, as they give the world to understand, they would only be serving their own interests by disclosing the figures for the last year, but all the efforts of the Labour leaders in Bombay have not been able to induce them to do so. It is amazing to suggest that the profits of the last year should be balanced against the probable losses of the current year.

A Measure of Retaliation.

The discussion in the Assembly on the proposal to impose a duty on South African coal imported into India, seems to have gone off on somewhat unusual lines. The mover of the resolution claimed it to be an entirely economic proposal; and no doubt it had a great array of economic facts in support of it. But the memory of ignominious treatment meted out in that recalcitrant Dominion to Indian interests was not utterly absent from the minds of many of the legislators as they voted for an increase of duty on South African coal only. The coal industry of India suffers from the competition of all imported coal, perhaps more so from the British coal than from the South African article, though the latter has made itself particularly odious in that it is bounty-fed, and is particularly intended to capture the Indian market. Coal, moreover, is a necessary of modern industrial life, which, if helped by such measures as these, would impose a heavy tax on the general industry of the country. Is it necessary even in the narrower interests of the coal-industry only, to impose a duty on imported coal in general? This aid to industry is entirely different from that other aid: machinery, on which expenditure is a capital outlay to be incurred once for all perhaps in twenty years, whereas coal-cost is a recurring charge in any manufacturing establishment, and must, accordingly, press disproportionately heavily upon every such establishment, the more actively it works.

The Right Remedy.

That the Indian coal industry is demoralised may be conceded; but the demoralisation comes rather from the tactics like those pursued under the regime of the late Engineer Church, which raised prices at a stroke, than from any inherent weakness in the industry itself; and this without denying the case for a better internal organisation that the coal trade seems to lack. The real advantage to the Indian coal industry can, in our judgment, best be given by a reduction in the Railway rates on coal transport, which are the real fountain of all the woes of Indian industry situated at a distance from the coal areas; and while a policy, like the recent one of granting rebate from the railway charge on all coal exported from the port of Calcutta to Indian or foreign harbours may have its uses, the benefit of such a policy will not be available to inland centres of industry like Cawnpore or Lahore or Delhi or Ahmedabad. Sea-ports can always threaten competition, and so screw out a benefit for themselves, which the inland centres cannot command. In the interests of the country we cannot allow the industry in our inland centres to suffer from a needlessly dear coal, the life-blood for their existence. We think therefore, that it would be more truly in the interests of the Indian coal industry in particular as well as in the interests of the country's industry at large, to concentrate agitation upon the reduction of railway rates on coal transportation than to ask for measures like the present one, which have a nasty trick of being generalised and to impose a tax upon the industry of the country at large. We repeat we would not object to the present proposal for taxing South African coal, for we are convinced South Africa has richly earned all the acts of retaliation we can possibly think of and apply in this country; but that is not a reason to overlook the general character of such measures and their possible dangers.

Liquor Control in Bombay.

The Excise Committee appointed by Government more than a year ago had a chequered career, with the result that the public are yet unaware of the result of its deliberations. Ministers have come and gone, and the Chairman of the Committee was unseated at the last Council contest, but the Committee has not yet finished its work. The Municipal Corporation had written to the Government, asking that it should be vested with the control over the liquor shops in the city and Government replied about the end of November last that they would consider the question along with the Committee's report. Surely there must be some time limit for the Committee to frame its report, and since writing the letter the report must be in the hands of Government. When evidence was given before the Committee a bitter complaint was made by members of the advisory committee in this city against the arbitrary ways of the Collector of Bombay. The advisory committee is a sham, and as Mr. Nariman said, with some experience of its working, no man with any amount of self-respect would agree to serve on it. Mr. Brander, on the other hand, told the Committee that the opinions of the advisory committee were not impartial and that the latter were not fit to be entrusted with the control over liquor shops in Bombay. There being such a fundamental difference of opinion between the representatives of the people and public servants on this very important question, there is the greater reason why the Corporation which is responsible for the health and comfort of the citizens should have a controlling voice in the location and number of liquor shops in Bombay. There is a Muslim Minister of Excise now and it must be his first care to abolish the drink evil from this Presidency. The advisory committee in Bombay while anxious to limit the number and hours of the shops in various localities is powerless to do anything, and the result is that the health of the people suffers. We are sure if a plebiscite were taken there would be a thumping majority in favour of total prohibition.

The Salt Tax.

The statement of the revenue realised from the enhanced Salt Tax during the six months June to November 1923 shows that the Government of India will hardly be able to realise their expectations in respect of this tax. They anticipated at least 4½ crores to accrue from the enhanced tax, but it now does not appear likely that they would get more than three crores. In view of this fact Government will have to revise their views radically in respect of this tax. Further, indications have not been wanting in the speeches of the Viceroy and other members of the Government of India that some of the departments at least have not been unmindful of the need of rigid retrenchment. There is every likelihood of the next budget of the Central Government being a comparatively more satisfactory one than either last year's budget or the previous one. In view of these circumstances, the Government can have no excuse to retain the Salt Tax at the enhanced level a minute longer than the end of the current financial year. It will be nothing short of an outrage to retain the tax even at a slightly lower level. If the Government are wise they should rather bring down the duty to a much lower level than where it was previous to the enhancement. Such as step will be an act of real statesmanship. But have the present financial advisers of the Government of India the requisite imagination to undertake such a step?

ON THE RELEASE OF MAHATMA GANDHI

Released! Released at last! Praise be to God!
He's powerful still on earth! This world has not
Yet sunk so low as that the man of God,
The saint, behind a prison-wall should rot
For God's truth speaking, living in this world;
Or that when all men hungering are for Love
To wipe their tears, his heart in whom impearled
Lies God's own boundless love, that his love prove
In vain, and helpless as a babe newborn.
Hail! Great-solded Gandhi! . . . .
Sweeter never birds
Poured forth their songs at sight of beauteous morn
Than our own humble, loving hearts (in words,
Alas, too poor) reveal their ecstasy
To thee, O Master, that thou art set free!

A Lover of Mahatmajee.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

SOLUTION ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

PREMIER TO MAKE STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) Feb 7.

It is understood that the statement of Government policy which will be made in the House of Commons by the Premier when Parliament reassembles on Tuesday next will be of a general character and will deal mainly with the Foreign question. As a result of inquiries in authoritative quarters, it is possible to give a forecast of the main lines of Government's Foreign policy, which the statement will reveal. The general spirit of that policy will be one of goodwill, sympathy and straightforwardness. While firmly upholding the legitimate British interests, the policy will be purely objective treating foreign questions as far as possible from an impartial standpoint. The most important matters to be faced are, of course, the German reparations and inter-Allied indebtedness. The British Government is in favour of treating these questions as a whole and on scientific principles. It is averse from dealing with inter-Allied indebtness as a separate problem. It would prefer that all debts, including those of Russia, should be put into the pool of negotiable assets for a general statement.

MACDONALD'S ANXIETY.

While there is no foundation for the reports that the proposals have been made for a conference between Mr. Macdonald and M. Poincare, it is stated that the relations existing between Quay D'Orsay and Downing Street are particularly cordial and, if, at some future date, it should appear that the meeting could achieve useful results, there is little doubt that the British Prime Minister would welcome the opportunity. The time is not yet ripe, however, for any such step. Meanwhile, a thorough investigation of various problems by France, Belgium and Britain is warmly advocated. Mr. Macdonald is understood to be deeply anxious for an agreement upon the policy which would be a real and effective contribution to the foundation of European peace. It is obvious, however, that further development in this direction must await the reports of the two commissions of experts on German finance.

DISARMAMENT.

Disarmament is the subject, whereon Government is known to hold strong views and any movement in this direction would undoubtedly meet with ready response. Any sequel to the Washington Conference would be wellcomed. The League of Nations naturally appeals to the British Government as the most suitable medium for such purposes.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

There has been a good deal of speculation regarding the attitude which the Labour Party would adopt towards the preference proposals adopted by the Imperial Economic Conference. It now seems clear that although the Labour Party is in principle opposed to preferential tariffs, the Conference's resolutions will be moved in the House of Commons from the Government Bench. Government are of opinion that the propisals, representing as they do the considered judgment of the Dominions representatives, should be held in the highest respect. They would be fully explained by a responsible minister and submitted to the open vote of the members.—B. O. W.

UNIONIST PARTY PROGRAMME

PROTECTIONIST POLICY DROPPED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

It is understood that yesterday's meeting of the Unionist leaders. convened by Mr. Baldwin and including Lord Balfour, Lord Birkenhead, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, resolved, in view of the verdict of the electorate, to eliminate a general protectionist policy from the Party's programme, but advocate tariff to protect particularly depressed industries which prove their necessity to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade also to maintain the principle of Imperial preference within the limits laid down by the Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

MADAME NORGUE DEAD.

WELL-KNOWN FRENCH SOCIALIST.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Madame Norgue, the well-known French Socialist, was found dead in a room at a hotel in London to-day. She appears to have died from heart failure. Madame Norgue only arrived in London on Tuesday. Her purpose, it is understood, was to seek interviews with prominent politicians on behalf of the Belgian newspapers.—B. O. W.

DEATH OF CHAIRMAN OF HAVAS AGENCY.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The death has occurred of Laffite, the Chairman of the Havas Agency.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

1852

MISHAP TO THE PRINCE.

BREAKS HIS COLLARBONE.

A HUNTING ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Prince of Wales broke his callarbone while exercising his hunter this morning at the Billington Manor Near Ascot. He spent last night at Mentmore Mansions with Lord Dalmeny and prior to the meet of the Wiggidon Chase Hounds at Ascot early this morning he took his hunter to Billington Manor, residence of Sir Richard Cooper and was jumping over a fence when his horse fell and the Prince was pitched on his shoulder. He immediately rose and tried to remount when the equerry said to him: "I believe you have broken your collarbone," The Prince replied: "Yes, I have." He had to be taken to Leighton Buzzard and medically treated after which he was driven back to Mentmore with the shoulder bandaged but he was smiling.—Reuter.

COLLAR BONE BROKEN VERY SLIGHTLY.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

It is officially stated that the Prince of Wales' collarbone has been broken very slightly and he is returning to London at noon.—Reuter.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S LECTURE.

DEVELOPMENTS AT HIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Sir Sidney Olivier presided at a lecture at the India Office, to-day, in which Sir J. C. Bose gave an absorbing account of the latest developments at the Calcutta Research Institute. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Bernard Shaw, Lords Hardinge and Ronaldshay were present. Mr. MacDonald eulogising Sir J. C. Bose's efforts declared if anybody had an idea that the Indians were an inferior race intellectually they only had to read Sir J. C. Bose's descriptions of the extraordinary investigations. He was of opinion Sir Sidney Olivier had the most difficult task before him, and if he was going to solve the exceedingly complicated problem in India he must be most careful about assimilation as advocated by Sir J.C. Bose. He commended the example of Sir J. C. Bose's endowment to the millionaires in Britain adding Britain could do with a great deal of similar manifestation of genuine patriotism.

Mr. Bernard Shaw pointed to Sir J. C. Bose's extraordinary experience in having the Prime Minister present at a lecture, also the more staggering fact that Mr. MacDonald and Sir Sydney Olivier appeared to take interest in science which was unprecedented. After hearing the lecture, Mr. Shaw suggested Sir J.C. Bose should construct a machine of sufficient delicacy to exhibit processes of mind of the Premier or a Cabinet Minister. A panel could then be constructed of persons capable of administering those functions. Sir J. C. Bose concluding the lecture foresaw the enhancement of the skill of Indian workers leading to a greatly increased prosperity of the country. Unrest in India was primarily due to the economic distress which should not be allowed to drift. India had inexhaustible resources in her soil and her minerals. She could be one of the richest countries in the world if she knew how to utilise her gifts. Her hope lay in the encouragement of originality and the inventive capacity of Indians for the benefit of their own people and their own country.—Reuter.

LOANS FOR COTTON-GROWING IN KENYA, UGANDA & TANGANYIKA.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation announce the appointment of Messrs. S. Milligan and F. R. Parnell, who were hitherto holding Government posts in India as cotton-growing experts in South Africa.

The Empire-Cotton Growing Corporation understand that Government have endorsed the scheme approved by its predecessor under which Parliament will be asked to sanction a loan of three and a half millions, free of interest, for five years, to Kenya and Uganda for Railway extensions which will facilitate and develop cotton-growing; also a loan of 50,000 to Tanganyika for similar purposes.—Reuter.

DOCKERS' DEMAND.

EMPLOYERS MEET HALF-WAY.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

It is understood that the employers who conferred yesterday are prepared to meet the dockers half way with regard to the demand of two shilling increase. The prospect of averting strike, therefore, is regarded as hopeful.—Reuter.

SALVATIONISTS ON TOUR.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

General Booth, accompanied by Commissioner Mapp, the Travelling International Secretary, Adjutant Wycliffe Booth, Brigadier J. E. Smith, Private Secretary left Victoria station, this morning, on a tour of Ceylon, Australia and New Zealand. They were given an enthusiastic farewell by many Salvationists.

Interviewed General Booth said he intended to try to interest the Australasian Governments more intimately in the possibilities of the transfer of the right kind of people.—Reuter.

WILSON CLEMENCEAU INCIDENT.

LLOYD GEORGE'S DISCLAIMER.

NO SECRET COMPACT!

LONDON, Feb. 7.

In an article in the "Daily Chronicle," Mr. Lloyd George states that he is unable to accept the views attributed to him in the New York "World" article as accurately setting out the facts about what had happened at the critical moment in the Peace Conference. He declares that when he returned to Paris from London, in April 1919 he found that an agreement had been reached between ex-President Wilson and M. Clemenceau on two very important issues, firstly, military occupation of the Rhineland and, secondly, American guarantees for the French Frontier against German aggression.

NO SECRET COMPACT.

"To describe the Agreement as a secret compact between ex-President Wilson and M. Clemenceau is ridiculous." Ex-President Wilson acted in perfect loyalty, and blame cannot be imputed either to ex-President Wilson or M. Clemenceau because I was called to England when grave matters were under discussion. The fact that ex-President Wilson and M. Clemenceau had reached an agreement was communicated to me upon my return, and the agreement regarding the occupation of the Rhineland was after some modification, materially incorporated in the Peace Treaty.

AN UNSIGNED LETTER.

Mr. Lloyd George says that the documents when published will tell their own tale, and expresses his regret at the delay in his replying to the Foreign Office letter due to the fact that the letter was unsigned. He expresses the opinion that it would have been fairer if Mr. MacDonald had waited to hear his explanation before making a statement to the Press. He concludes that Mr. MacDonald will probably find most, if not all of these documents already published by M. Tardieu of France or Mr. Baker of America. "Both these gentlemen between them have published most of the secret documents of the Paris Conference."

A MATTER OF COURTESY.

The Foreign Office on January 22nd, during the period of transition between the old and new Governments, when there was actually no political head of the Foreign Office, decided, as a matter of courtesy, to send the documents to Mr. Lloyd George asking whether he objected to their publication and indicating it might not be to the disadvantage of Britain if published.

MR. SPENDER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. E. Harold Spender, writer of the article in the New York "World" which has caused the incident, states the article was the outcome of a visit to Mr. Lloyd George, last week end. Mr. Lloyd George was not aware Mr. Spender intended to use his observations in an article. "Mr. Lloyd George did not authorise the statements and if I have been indiscreet I take the whole blame." Mr. Spender has stated.—Reuter.

MR MACDONALD'S PERSONAL COMMUNICATION WITH POINCARE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

It is understood that besides instructing Lord Crewe to call on M. Poincare, Mr. MacDonald had communicated personally with M. Poincare as regards the Lloyd George incident. It appears that there was only one set of proofs of documents at the Foreign Office, and as these have been sent to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. MacDonald has not yet seen them.—Reuter.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S REMARKS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Paris.—Interviewed by the "Intransigeant" on the Lloyd George incident, M. Clemenceau laconically remarked: "Show me the secret Treaty signed by ex-President Wilson and me, and I undertake to pay total reparations."—Reuter.

FRANCE & LABOUR CABINET.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Paris.—With an extraordinary unanimity papers refer to the excellent impression created by the British Government's attitude with regard to the Lloyd George "interview". Even the "Echo de Paris" joins in the chorus. Satisfaction is expressed at Mr. Mandonald's haste to justify his good faith towards France which M. Poincare has greatly appreciated by very friendly sentiments he has voiced with regard to the Labour Cabinet.—Reuter.

CORDIAL ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

A POLICY OF SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

It is understood that Anglo-French relations have not been so cordial for some time as now. M. Poincare and Mr. MacDonald are on friendliest terms. Though no meeting has yet been arranged between them, it is undestood Mr. MacDonald is anxious that a meeting when held shall deal with definite propositions based on the reports of the two Experts Committees on the subject of Reparations which may be expected shortly. The view of the British Government is that unless something new and unexpected occurs British policy now being formulated will be acceptable in Paris. It is a policy of sympathy but also of great firmness in protecting Britain's legitimate international interests. It is impossible to deal with the question of the French debt to Britain until Government receives the Reparations reports.

Government does not intend to regard the French debt as a separate issue but rather as a negotiable asset. It is understood Mr. MacDonald is anxious to invite the co-operation of the United States to secure the sympathy and interest of smaller European nations. Government hopes the formal recognition of Russia will be first step towards the accomplishment of much practical work through the operation of several Commissions which will be established to deal with outstanding problems, including Debts. It is the intention of Government to establish machinery to deal with the important question of anti-British propaganda which must be settled. The Cabinet is unanimous in the belief that the effectiveness of the League of Nations is conditional upon the accession of Germany and Russia.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AND THE STUDENTS.

BURDEN GROWN HEAVIER.

MESSAGE TO VIDYAPITH.

Mr. C.F. Andrews returned to Bombay on Friday morning after a visit to Sabarmati and Ahmedabad on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi to give a message from him to residents at Sabarmati Asram and the Gujarat Vidyapith. The message was to the effect that the release from imprisonment was no cause for rejoicing but rather for greater humility. The burden of responsibility would be now heavier than ever to bear and they must prepare themselves and get ready to be strong enough to bear it when the time came. Mr. Andrews delivered the message at the evening prayers on Wednesday. He also spoke at the morning worship at 4 a.m. on Thursday morning. He gave the message to the Gujarat Vidyapith later on the same morning. Principal Kripalani introduced and said that Mahatmaji could not have chosen a better messenger to bear his message to them and they must take it to heart. Mr. Andrews left for Poona to be with Mahatma Gandhi again for a few days before going to Santiniketan.

REJOICING AT DURBAN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Durban.—All Indian shops were closed today in celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's release. A mass meeting of Indians passed a resolution of thankfulness for his release and praying that he may be long spared to work in the cause of his motherland.—Reuter.

RELEASE CELEBRATIONS.

Mahatma's release was celebrated, among other places, at Chalisgaon, Dhoraji, Jamshedpur, Akyab (Burma), Hubli, Rajamundry, Shikarpur (Sind), Chanda, Gadag, Amraoti, Parel (Bombay), Dohad and Rawalpindi.

BY SIKH LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 7.

The Sikh leaders Conference has now been postponed indefinitely. The general Secretary, Central Sikh League has forwarded the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—"The Central Sikh League heartily congratulates you on your unconditional release and believes that your presence among the people will lead to happier results."

Sardars Gopal Sing and Hari Sing, late General Secretary, Central Sikh League and the late editor "Akali" respectively, accused in the Akali leaders Conspiracy case have been sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment each with Rs. 200 fine or in default three months further rigorous imprisonment.

BY GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE STUDENTS.

A meeting of the students of the Grant Medical College was held on the 8th instant under the presidentship of Dr. Nadgir to express their rejoicings at the release and recovery of Mahatma Gandhi. The Anatomy Theatre of the College was packed with students. Above 500 students attended. A resolution expressing the students' rejoicing at the release of Mahatma Gandhi and praying for his long life to carry on his mission was passed. Another resolution thanked Col. Maddock for his services.

BY CHEMICALS MERCHANTS.

Chemicals merchants of Fort assembled together on 6th instant in order to express their joy at the release of Mahatma Gandhi and offering prayers to the Almighty. Sweets were distributed and subscriptions towards Tilak Swarajya Fund were collected. About two thousand rupees were collected on the spot and further donations are still forthcoming.

BY BRITISH INDIAN COLONIAL MERCHANTS.

The Committee of the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association have sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in connection with Mahatmaji's release:—

"The Committee of the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association express their sense of appreciation of the action of the Government in releasing Mahatma Gandhi." "Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee," Vice-President.

SJT. VENKATAPPAYYA'S MESSAGE TO MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MASULIPATAM, Feb. 8.

Desabhakta Konda Venkatapayya, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, has sent the following communication to Mahatma Gandhi:—

The people of Andhradesha highly rejoice at your release and offer their heartiest welcome to you Earnestly praying that you may be soon restored to full health and vigour, so as to be able to renew your work for the cause of the country which is so dear to you. They take this opportunity to reaffirm their adherence to the principles of non-co-operation preached by you and declare their whole-hearted allegiance to your leadership.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

REFORM RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

HOME MEMBER ON INDIANS' DISABILITIES.

NATIONALISTS' VIGOROUS ATTACK.

DEBATE ADJOURNED TILL WEDNESDAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

The Government of India exhibited to-day a deplorable lack or foresight and statesmanship on the united demand for the revision of the Government of India Act. It is feared that if they persist in their obduracy for sometime longer they will come to close grips with not only the Swarajists and the Independents who have grouped themselves now as the Nationalist Party, but also with a few Moderates. This was the impression created in my mind after watching the debate initiated by Mr. Rangachariar in the Legislative Assembly. The debate was very lively lasting nearly six hours and when the house was tired the President himself suggested postponement till Wednesday when it will be resumed. There were no less than eight speakers who took part and the views they expressed were marked by complete divergence. The Nationalists were on one side the Government on the other aided by the European commercialists and Civil Servicemen.

Mr. Rangachariar who moved his resolution recommending immediate steps for the grant of Dominion Status echoed the views of the Right Hon. Sastri that with the exception of army, navy and foreign and political departments all other branches of Government including law and order must be handed over to popular control because they were all of domestic concern. The speech of Mr. Rangachariar was not quite up to the expected level. He did not go much into the controversy that raged in the last Assembly on the question of further constitutional reforms but he very cleverly created an atmosphere suitable for the purposes of his proposition and for full discussion thereon. The non-officials were more or less determined on this issue as it had been made a party question signed by over 70 elected members.

A POOR RESPONSE.

But the Government wanted to unburden its mind early in the debate Sir Malcolm Hailey therefore explained the position of the Government. He announced that the Government was prepared to conduct a purely departmental enquiry with the help of the local Governments into the defects that have been brought to light in the working of the Reforms machinery during the last four years and prepare a report which if permitted by the Secretary of State would be considered in the legislature and outside it before being forwarded to Parliament for necessary action. This was a very poor response to the demand pressed on all sides for an immediate revision of the whole Government of India Act, a demand which the Government were aware had behind it the support of so many as 72 if not more and yet the Home Member attempted to allure the non-officials with his bait—a game in which he very nearly failed. But if he had simply made this announcement without a rather illconceived speech it would have perhaps found some favour. But Sir Malcolm quoted the history of the pre-reform days when certain non-official members now present in the house had expressed views which they have since altered. Among the victims of this irrelevant infliction were Mr. V J. Patel and Mr. Jinnah, but not all of them could get an opportunity to make their replies to the Home Member's observations.

The whole of Sir Malcolm Hailey's arguments proceeded on the assumption that if the resolution of Mr. Rangachariar or of Pandit Motilal Nehru was accepted the Europeans had to return bag and baggage home to-morrow morning, for what else was the meaning of his queries "Should not the Indian princes be consulted, should not the European capitalists be consulted, should not the public services men be consulted in any change of the nature contemplated by members." But unfortunately there were on the non-official side able debaters including Dr. Gour and Mr. Jinnah who tore the speech of the Home Member to pieces and held some of his arguments up for ridicule.

MOST REMARKABLE SPEECH.

But before they entered the scene Pandit Motilal Nehru who was the central figure today made the most remarkable speech ever uttered on the Swarajist side. The scenes of tumultous applause amidst which the Pandit, with a Gandhi cap on, rose to speak for the first time in the Assembly—an assembly which he had denounced until a few months ago and which he continues to denounce even now—were very impressive. He moved an amendment for a Round Table Conference to draw up a constitution for India. He acknowledged in suitable terms the welcome extended to Swarajists by Mr. Rangachariar and very adroitly roped the Deputy President in by quoting from his speech observations as regards his breaking of the glass doors surrounding the reforms machinery. Such attempts at breaking the glass doors were, observed the Pandit, the very things which the Congress and the Swarajists were contemplating all these years and so there was no difference between Mr. Rangachariar and a Swarajist even as regards the methods, for achieving Swaraj. The House burst into applause on this excellent performance of Pandit Motilal Nehru who then expressed the position of Swarajists in no ambiguous terms. He did not mince words. He clearly pointed out that the preamble of the Government of India Act itself was a slur on India's honour and must forthwith be amended if not repealed. This was the first thrust to the official benches who were hitherto taking shelter under the preamble of the Government of India Act. This preamble made the British Parliament the sole judges of India's future and as such it was a gross injustice to the Indian Nation which was asked to wait till doomsday for Swaraj. As the leader of the Swaraj Party he declared in pregnant words its policy in the Assembly. "We have come to co-operate with you but if you don't hear us then we consider ourselves also to be men and continue to be non-co-operators." And with the support of the Independents behind him belonging to His Majesty's opposition he declared in ringing voice in a dignified and firm manner, "This is an honest and fair demand and if it is not accepted the consequences are clear." What these consequences will be are now fairly known to your readers. They are the obstruction that would be started in connection with the Budget by voting down all demands for grants.

The Europeans found in these observations of the non-co-operation leader an ultimatum to Government as well as to themselves and so Sir Campbell Rhodes of Calcutta and Mr. T. E. Moir of Madras pointed out that the British Parliament and the British people were ultimately responsible for the Indian Government and they were genuinely anxious to grant India freedom provided the non-co-operators would become good boys engaged in constructive instead of destructive programme. Dr. Gour knew the game they were playing and described them as political reactionaries standing in the way of India's progress. Both Dr. Gour and Mr. Jinnah objected to the departmental enquiry proposed by Government and urged convening of a Round Table Conference as proposed in the amendment of Pandit Motilal Nehru. But the discussion had to be postponed till Wednesday in view of the lateness of the hour. Whether the Government will eventually yield to the united popular demand for the thorough overhauling of the broken and defective machinery may be seen only on Monday but the probabilities are that they will not yield in which case, of course, the non-co-operating, co-operators will put their programme to execution.

DEBATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

The huge crowd of visitors which went back disappointed on the 5th again raided the public galleries of the Assembly to-day to listen to the debate on the proposition for constitutional advance. The attendance in the House was usual, slightly above a hundred. The result of the debate appears to be a foregone conclusion so far as the majority of non-official vote is concerned but interest centres round the attitude that Government is going to take up on the motion. The debate is expected to be lively and prolonged.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar moved his resolution on revising the Government of India Act of 1919.

The resolution runs:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he should be pleased to take at a very early date the necessary steps including if necessary the appointment of a Royal Commission for revising the Government of India Act so as to secure for India a full Self-Governing Dominion Status within the British Empire and provincial autonomy in the Provinces."

Mr. Rangachariar in moving the resolution spoke for forty minutes. He prefaced his speech by referring to the general feeling of non-officials when they first put their shoulders to the wheel of reformed constitution. He, like several others, was then optimistic about the growth of constitution but was rather suspicious of the attitude of Government members. But Sir Malcolm Hailey, as Finance Member at that time, declared that it was by the mandate of the Assembly that taxation would be imposed. Lord Rawlinson said that he was a humble servant of India. These and other expressions of attitude of the Government mem-

(Continued on page 10.)

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DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

(Continued from page 9.)

bers removed his (speaker's) suspicion and he put his heart and soul into the working of the Reforms much to the annoyance of his friends like Pundit Motilal Nehru whom he welcomed now in this house (hear, hear), as one who during the last few days was closely associated with non-cooperators like Panait Nehru. Mr. Rangachariar said that all of them in this house were working for the common good of the country, a fact which some of the Executive Councillors might have understood from their talks with the non-cooperators.

A STATESMANLIKE ACT.

Proceeding Mr. Rangachariar referred to the atmosphere created by the ingenious and statesmanlike act of Lord Reading in releasing that greatman, that great friend of the English Government, Mr. Gandhi (A voice—say Mahatma). By this act Lord Reading had also created an atmosphere suitable for a full and free discussion of this resolution. Mr. Rangachariar hoped that with the advent of the Labour Government in England good days were in store for India. The object with which the people who brought about the present constitution was to get a Government with the consent and co-operation of the people. There was no mistake about the fact that the goal was full responsible Government. There could be no going back upon it. If there was no going back then they must examine the machinery to find out if India was properly laid on the road to responsible government. During the last three years they worked the constitution wholeheartedly and so far as the Central Government was concerned he found that the machinery was absolutely defective. Lord Reading, in proroguing the last Assembly, had said that they had taken on a great step forward in progressive realisation of responsible Government and now Mr. Rangachariar asked where was the next step. Should India walk backward and forward over the ground they had walked? "If our goal really as responsible government then I say we are fit for it to-day. It is impossible to have a middle course. There may be safety valves here and there, there may be reservations as regards Army, Navy and Foreign and Political relations. But so far as domestic affairs are concerned, the internal development of the country is concerned, it is impossible to provide for partial responsible government. In a way it is provided. If you create a sense of responsibility the I am sure will be no betrayal of that trust and there will be no betrayal of that trust. Trust begets trust and responsibility breeds responsibility. The present state of things cannot and should not continue for long. The whole country wants Swaraj and does not care for anything else. Every voter understands the meaning of his vote and for every voter there are a hundred who though voteless still understand the meaning of every vote recorded. This resolution of mine records the verdict of the nation. I am sure Lord Reading will not turn a deaf ear to the demand. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru after coming out of the office of the Law Member of Government said that the machinery is weak and cannot work long. I am sure that is also the experience of some persons in the local governments. I have not got the first hand knowledge of the machinery myself. I have only been trying to rub my nose against the glass walls around the machinery (laughter). We want a running machinery and we want to take it by consent and by cooperation. That is the real secret of the non-cooperation movement. We want Dominion Status abroad and responsible government in internal affairs of India. It would be criminal to refuse this demand. (Loud applause).

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Sir Malcolm Hailey took an early opportunity to explain the Government attitude on the motion. He assured that there would be nothing wanting on his part to preserve the atmosphere sought by Mr. Rangachariar. He thought that as a result of the postponement of the debate from the fifth, issues would be clarified but from motions coming forward for discussion today he found that there still were a number of cross currents.

Mr. Rangachariar's resolution wanted at an early date the grant of responsible Government with dominion status. Before this demand the question of the grant of Provincial Autonomy was very minor and almost one of domestic concern. "I will address myself at once to the main proposition that India is ready for Dominion Status. We cannot afford to let any one remain in doubt about our attitude on that point. There are many interests concerned. There are the Indian States. I do not say what their attitude is likely to be on this matter of great importance. They would like to know whether they will continue as hitherto to deal with the Governor-General-in-Council who is responsible to the British Parliament or with the Executive Government responsible to the Indian Legislature. Then again the European Commerce and those who have put in vast sums of capital into India and are daily increasing the sphere of our services, both civil and military, would like to know whether we contemplate any radical change at an early date. There are other extensive interests There are minority communities. All these interests would like to know whether the Indian Government is prepared to recommend the step advocated and whether the British Government is prepared to entertain it."

Sir Malcolm Hailey proceeded to give answer by examining fully the position in India to-day. He first made it clear that in announcement as well as in preamble of the Government of India Act words "Responsible Government" had been deliberately put. "Dominion self-government was wider than Responsible Government under the Dominion Status, not only the Executive would be responsible to the Legislature but Legislature would in itself have full powers which were enjoyed by Dominions and were typical of Modern nations. It might be that full Dominion Self-Government was the logical outcome and corollary of responsible Government. Nay, it might be the inevitable development but there was difference between the two. Having pointed out the objective of the British Policy as outlined in the Government of India Act the Home Member proceeded to show that the next point in the Act was that progress must be by successive stages and that it had been accepted by the leaders of Indian thought. The memorandum presented by the members of the old Imprial Council had not asked even for an early attainment of Full Responsible Government. The Calcutta Congress of 1917 asked for it within a period of 13 years that is by 1933. Mrs. Besant accepted the successive stages before the joint Committee because the country must be prepared. The Delhi Congress of 1918 presided over by Pundit Malaviya was satisfied with responsibility in the provinces. Mr. Patel, the Congress Delegate, before the Joint Committee did not ask for an immediate grant of Full Responsible Government and accepted the examination at the end of ten years and wanted full responsibility within fifteen years (laughter.) Mr. Tilak while opposed to the periodical examinations accepted the first examination and also stood for fifteen years' limit. Mr. Jinnah speaking on behalf of the Muslim League did not ask for dominion status or even immediate Responsible Government (Renewed laughter.) The present Premier speaking in 1917 had admitted that the introduction of Representative Government of India was bound to be slow and difficult process.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN GOVERNMENT

Continuing Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the stage of transition had been accepted by all but now a proposition was brought forward in 1924 asking that those stages should be dispensed with. He also quoted from Mr. Rangachariar's own speeches in the last Assembly where he realised that the process must be by stages. He then proceeded to show what stood in the way of immediate assumption of responsibility by the Indian legislature. He referred to the movement within the Congress for separation from the British Empire but those in the Assembly could only regard themselves bound to constitutional ideals and constitutional methods and with regard to this matter he would like to take the same attitude which Pandit Motilal Nehru took at Gaya when he described the decision of the Congress as hotch-potch by impatient non-co-operators. (Quotation from Pandit Motilal was inaudibly heard in the press gallery and was lost in laughter.) He would not deal either with the work done by the legislature during the past three years or with the fact that Constructive Programme of those who boycotted them had been confessed to have been barren of result. The first question was, would the Indian princes accept to-day the transfer of responsibility to the Indian Legislature. So far as their relations were concerned some sort of federation was the eventual goal but it would not be adopted to-day. Then again the conception of full responsible Government with Dominion status meant entrusting the interests of minorities in the hands of the majority. The spectacle of the South African Government's treatment of an important minority of Indians was before them for lessons. Then again there was the question of communal differences. The first clause in the national pact confessed that the only obstacle to the attainment of Swaraj was the lack of mutual understanding among the communities of India. Had the Bengal Pact brought peace in Bengal or sword?

Mr. Chamanlal:—Peace in Bengal.

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—Well, Sir, here is a quotation from the Bengal paper which characterises the pact as a monstrous violation of national solidarity. (Laughter).

Mr. B. C. Pal:—May I know what paper is the quotation from?

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—The "Bengalee". Is that the paper to which Mr. Pal contributes? (renewed laughter).

Pandit Malaviya:—Does the Home Member know that Mr. Pal also contributes to the "Englishman"?

The president intervening stopped further interruptions on this point.

QUESTION OF ARMY.

Resuming the Home Member quoted from Mr. Pal's writings which deprecating communal differences said that if the British authority was withdrawn it would result in chaos. He also quoted from the Congress Civil Disobedience Committee where it was admitted that the great difficulty in the way of advancement was the religious susceptibilities of the Indian people. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had also said that the "so called unity is unreal and illusory and to-day we must face with shame that we are not fit for Swaraj" (laughter). He assured that no one deplored the communal differences more than the Government but their existence had to be recognised and a solution to be found. The next point on which a Government stands or falls was defence. The dominion status meant dominion army. The Home Member asked has India got the army manned by her nationals in all ranks. With a powerful neighbour this question of defence was important and further in case of aggression what would be the attitude of an important community in India. This was an alarming consideration. The President of the last Congress admitted, though in another connection that the fighting classes in India were sharply divided from the rest of the people in the country. "Remember its implications. I warn my friends of the non-martial classes that the power which is now placed in their hands by ballot-box will speedily gravitate to the other hands when there will be no British officers and no British troops to hold the balance." Furthermore there was backwardness in social matters. The political advance had already outrun social advance. Social advance must rest on the Indian people themselves.

Dr. Gour: We are doing it.

Sir Malcolm Hailey: Yes, I have seen advance only in the matrimonial legislation. (Laughter.)

Continuing Sir Malcolm Hailey said: "Those problems cannot be solved by a simple change in the form of the constitution. Until these problems remain unanswered no British Government, however constituted, would make any recommendations to the British Parliament for immediate responsibility and the British Parliament will not agree to such a proposal, but we do not propose to stand still in the matter. We maintain that the objective of the Government of India Act is not full Dominion Status but responsible Government. We do not deny that the former may be a corollary to the latter, but for the present our objective is responsible Government and there must be a transitional stage."

Continuing the Home Member regretted that a section of the people had stood aloof from the Reforms and that even those who were working it had put obstacles either because they did not like it or because they found the machine difficult to work. The machine was very delicate. It depended on the co-operation of all to work it smoothly. In place of that there had been non-co-operation reacting against the working of the reformed machinery. "We are, however, prepared to examine fully the defects which have occurred and defects which can be shown to lie in the present system. We will consult the local Governments on the subject. Our object will be to find the defects in working of the present transition system. It may be that a remedy will be found by advancing within the Act. It may be that we may be able to do much by those sections of the Government of India Act 19-A and others. An enquiry may show that changes are required in the structure. When we send our results for presentation to the Parliament we shall ask the Secretary of State to give every opportunity for discussion both in the Legislature and elsewhere before they are finally submitted to Parliament. This is as far as we can go, but unless the best of India is with us then in vain shall we look for improvement." (Loud applause.)

NATIONALIST PARTY'S AMENDMENT.

Pandit Motilal Nehru moved the following amendment on behalf of the newly formed Nationalist Party:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take steps to have the Government of India Act revised with a view to establish Full Responsible Government in India and for the said purpose (a) To summon at an early date a representative Round Table Conference to recommend with due regard to the protection of the rights and interests of important minorities the scheme of a constitution for India, and (b) After dissolving the Central Legislature to place the said scheme for the approval before a newly elected Indian Legislature and submit the same to the British Parliament to be embodied in a statute."

Pandit Motilal Nehru on rising to speak was received with cheers. He thanked Mr. Rangachariar for the welcome extended to the Swarajists and he was particularly glad to find that Mr. Rangachariar had unconsciously admitted that he was not far removed from the Swarajists. For, when referring to the glass door against which he was rubbing his nose and throwing stones he was voicing what every Swarajist had also been voicing for some time past and what the Congress ever since it resorted to the policy of Non-co-operation had been preaching to the country. He, therefore, hoped that Mr. Rangachariar would be a valuable acquisition to the non-official ranks.

Proceeding Pandit Motilal Nehru said that the first part of the resolution relating to the Self-Government was not exceptionable. There was a deep seated desire for Swaraj and when that desire was genuine and proceeded from the natural instinct and determination to attain it then the requisite for Full Responsible Government had been established. That desire for Swaraj had passed through the ordeal of fire and had come out unscathed and pure. What the Indians now wanted was the complete overhauling of the Government of India Act. But the Home Member had said that Responsible Government could only be granted in successive stages and by the British Parliament and that Parliament alone was the judge of the manner and measure of each advance and that, therefore, the preamble of the Government of India Act precluded them from making any such demand. Pandit Motilal Nehru, on behalf of the non-officials in this House, declared that the preamble was as bad as it could possibly have been, devised to postpone and stifle and suppress the natural desire for Swaraj. The Government of India Act had done India a gross injustice in the preamble and in the subsequent provisions of it which refused to the Indians full rights of Responsible Government. The Indians asked for the revision or repeal of the Act and in saying so he did not think they were guilty of any impropriety. In insisting of the working of the Reforms as they stood the Indians were asking all that was necessary to secure the inevitable establishment of Responsible Government after all the stages mentioned in the amendment had been taken. The Congress had since 1919 demanded Full Responsible Government or Swaraj and Sir Malcolm Hailey could not, therefore, convince the members in this House by quoting the view of the Congressmen expressed before that time as he had endeavoured to do. The amendment did not ask for complete Responsible Government to be handed to them at once tied up in a bundle, but after a Round Table Conference had drafted the constitution and referred it to a New Assembly and submitted it to Parliament to be embodied in a Statute, but there should be no conditions imposed on the consideration of the Round Table Conference conditions which Sir Malcolm Hailey had referred to. "My proposition is one which has been toned down in order to meet the wishes of the non-Swarajists in the Assembly. It is, therefore, a modest request to which there can be no possible objection even from the Government. We are putting before you an honest and fair demand (Mr. Jinnah: "Hear, hear.") It is not, therefore, fair to threaten us of the consequences of pressing this demand. I don't think anything deserves the name of a constitution for a country if the people of that country had no voice in drafting it.

THE PARTY OF DESTRUCTION.

The Swaraj Party has sought the suffrage of the electors not to engage itself in the humdrum business of putting questions and getting answers and in the process marked out under the Act of successive stages and so on. We have come here to do something which the Assembly has not been doing. So far now we have come to offer you our co-operation, non-cooperators as we are if you would agree to hear us (hear, hear.) If you don't hear us then I say we consider ourselves to be men and we stand by our rights and continue to be non-cooperators (hear, hear.) This is no threat. This is no new idea. We have been working outside the Councils with a definite object and that object we have still in view and we consider that object to be perfectly legitimate. Sir, we have been referred to as a Party of Destruction. We admit we are out to destroy things that are evil. Rightly or wrongly we think that the present Reforms are a thing of evil. That is why we want to meet to discuss and come to definite conclusions. If you care well and good. Otherwise we agree to differ and the issues will be clarified.

Continuing Pandit Motilal Nehru referred to the arguments used by Sir Malcolm Hailey and said the British public was an altogether intangible body something like a will-o-the-wisp. The Indians should, therefore, decide what to do without that extraneous body. A Representative Round Table Conference must be really representative. This was an essential condition. Like the Home Member, Pandit Motilal Nehru also wanted that the best of India should agree to anything that was to be done and that was why he wanted that the draft of the constitution should be examined by a New Assembly which would contain the best of India. Pandit Motilal Nehru welcomed the representatives of the Indian States into the Conference. Unless there was Indianisation of the Civil Service, there could be no end, he said, to the Hindu-Muslim troubles. Concluding Pandit Motilal Nehru hoped that the Home Member would reconsider his observations in regard to the conditions imposed on the enquiry. (Applause).

Dr. Gour expressed disappointment at the Home Member's speech wherein he had resisted every form of enquiry and had merely suggested a departmental enquiry by the Executive. Supposing such an enquiry was undertaken in earnest what promise the Home Member would give that it would not take five years and that the Secretary of State would take some considerable time to reply and by that time, ten years would lapse. "We have no guarantee that this enquiry would lead to anything." He next quoted from Mr. Montagu's speech made in the House of Commons that transition was nearly to lead the ultimate goal at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Montagu had also indicated that backwardness in India's own defence must not stand in the way of the grant of responsibility. Dr. Gour pointed out the difficulty of formulating the scheme by a Round Table Conference in the face of political reactionaries like Sir Campbell Rhodes (laughter). He moved an amendment favouring the calling of the representative convention and his amendment in other respects followed that of Pandit Motilal Nehru except that it omitted reference to the dissolution of legislature.

DISSOLUTION OF LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Jinnah supporting Mr. Nehru's amendment said that he would not share the opinion of those who considered the Government reply as disappointing. He recognised the Government announcement as the first step in recognition of the necessity for revising the Government of India and the instituting a departmental enquiry. But he differed from the Home Member about the procedure of the Government's scheme was to be formulated in the secret chambers of the Executive Council and it was to be presented to the Secretary before being placed in the hands of the Legislature. This was putting a cart before the the horse. Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment proposed the best course. If the Government wanted the best of India to be with them they must summon a Round Table Conference. He complained that the Home Member had raised the bogey of an immediate grant of Responsible Government. He made it clear that they were not asking for immediate responsibility but immediate steps towards that direction. (Mr. Rangachariar: "Hear, hear.") The Reforms had failed and the necessity for the revision was urgent. He took the Home Member's words for what they meant and was not one of those who would impute motives to Government in season and out of season. But his difference with the Government lay about the method. He believed the method of the Round Table Conference was better and would be prepared to support if any still better method was not proposed. As for the dissolution of Legislature he knew it would mean expense and worry to the members, but the scheme adopted by the Conference would not be worth the paper on which it would be written if the electors created by the Reform Act did not approve of it. He showed that the Home Member had quoted him practically and added that the reference to observations made before the Reforms era was superfluous. He hoped that the Home Member would accept a Round Table Conference.

Mr. Dumasia said that he must maintain the noble traditions of his community set up by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. He was for Swaraj, but criticised the proposals put forward by various speakers and stood for the attainment of goal by stages.

TIME NOT YET RIPE.

Sir Campbell Rhodes opposed all the motions. He welcomed Pandit Motilal Nehru and his friends of the Swaraj Party whose absence in the last Assembly had been, he said, a real loss. Whether the Government of India Act was good or bad it was before them and one of the conditions was that the Statutory Commission would come to enquire and report whether to expand, modify or restrict the degree of the Responsible Government. Progress in this policy could only be achieved by successive stages. The British Parliament had the responsibility for the welfare and advancement of Indians. It was, therefore, a question of India's convincing the British Parliament of their co-operation and a proper case of their powers before asking for further advance. That responsibility the British Parliament could delegate to a Royal Commission and to none else. Why, then, was a section of this House disinclined to place their case before an Imperial body like a Royal Commission? The only reason could be the absence of a strong case.

Referring to the working of the dyarchy, Sir Campbell Rhodes said that there was not at the present moment that spirit of union among the non-officials in local legislatures in support of their Ministers. This fundamental basis of Responsible Government was lacking and there was union among the non-officials only in restriction.

Speaking about Bengal, Sir Campbell Rhodes did not think it was fit for full provincial autonomy. There was more crime in Bengal than in any other province. There was the difference which respect also Parliament had to consider. Then again there was the position of Indian Civil Service which had to be settled as well before any action was taken. In this connection Sir Campbell Rhodes paid a tribute to the members of the Executive Council and other officials especially Sir Malcolm Hailey, the leader of the House, for their endeavours to make the Reforms a success. (Applause.) Time was not yet ripe for making the demand contained in the motions under discussion. They had got to work together within the Government of India Act and they had ample opportunities of developing all the conventions of the present British Constitution. The speaker appealed to the Congressmen to abandon the policy of destruction and adopt one of construction and then all of them including, of course, the European community would co-operate to bring about Full Responsible Government.

A DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY.

At this stage replying to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas the Home Member again explained the Government's attitude on this question. He said that the Government was unable to depart from the principle of the preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919 which laid down the policy to be the realisation of Responsible Government in British India by successive stages. The Government of India were, however prepared to institute an enquiry with the assistance of local Governments into the defects in the working of the Act. After their proposals had been formulated and were ready for presentation to Parliament then the Government of India would ask the Secretary of State to allow the fullest opportunity for discussion in the Legislature and elsewhere before the proposals were finally submitted to Parliament.

Sir Purshottamdas: So I take it that it is a departmental enquiry.

Sir Malcolm Hailey: That is so.

Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar in supporting the amendment moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru withdrew the amendments which he had himself given notice. He assured the European capitalists that when India got Responsible Government the European capital sunk in India would be safer than the Indian capital under the present Government. Indian States would be happier when there was a national Government in India. Hindu-Muslim Unity was, he said, almost an accomplished fact in India. Masses were far advanced to-day and they all demanded Swaraj.

The debate on Mr. Rangachariar's resolution and the amendments moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru was not over at 5-30 p.m. when at the suggestion of the President supported by Sir Malcolm Hailey, further discussion was postponed till Wednesday next.

THE ALI BROTHERS.

STARTING TO-DAY ON A LONG TOUR.

COLLECTION OF CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT FUNDS.

Mr. Ashfaque Ali writes:—

Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mohamed Ali were to start on a long tour on the 7th instant but could not do so as Khilafat Deputation lands here tomorrow morning and for this reason they had to stay in Bombay for another two days. They leave this evening (Saturday) for Ajmer, where they reach on the 10th evening. Their programme is as follows:—

Ajmer 11th; Delhi 12th for a few hours; Aligarh 13th and 14th; Farrukhabad and Kaimganj 15th and 16th; Delhi 17th for Khilafat Working Committee meeting; Lucknow 18th and 19th; Jaunpore 20th; Ghazipur 21st; Azamgarh 23rd; Delhi 26th and 27th for Congress Working Committee; 28th to 6th March they attend the Sindh Prov. Khilafat Conference and tour in some districts; 8th Aligarh for Jamia Millia Islamia (Convocation; Bhagalpore 10th; tour Behar till 15th; Calcutta 16th to 18th; start for Burma on 19th where they stay for a fortnight.

Both the brothers will be travelling together. Maulana Mohammed Ali tours in the U. P. in two capacities, that is, as President of the Congress and Prov. Khilafat Committee. There should be no doubt about the fact that this tour is being made purely for making collections for the Khilafat Fund and Tilak Swaraj Fund. Khilafat, as well as Congress, committees should start the collection of funds immediately if in any of these places work has not commenced yet. Letters have been written but timely intimation is given to all through this message on the eve of both the Maulanas' departure and hence there is no room left for any excuse whatsoever. The public is requested to note that their great leader Mahatma Gandhi, is free, who will quietly watch their work through the press. He will be healthy enough to travel about in the near future, for which the whole of India is extremely anxious. I had the proud privilege of being in Poona on the day of his release. He is very keen about Hindu-Muslim Unity and solid constructive work. This tour of the Ali Brothers, the two Presidents, will tell of the depth of National feeling. I hope the public will gladden Mahatmaji's heart by their great response.

THE STRIKE & LOCK OUT

CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

(BY P. G KANEKAR.)

The mill-operatives' general strike which we are having now in Bombay affords a pregnant lesson to the millowners as well as to those who are interested in the well-being of Labour and the general public. That the workmen should insist on having the annual bonus paid to them at a time when the mills, at least many of them, are working at a loss, and try to force the demand on their employers by resorting to a lightning strike may, on the very face of it, seem the height of insanity, not only to the employers but also to others who are more or less acquainted with the present trade depression, and undoubtedly, even supposing the workers' demand was just and fair, the way in which it was made was open to question and the time chosen for going on strike inopportune. But does the duty of the millowners and the community in general end with blaming the ignorant, illiterate, unorganised, improvident and reckless workmen? Can we afford to sit with folded hands and watch the result of the unequal struggle? The present strike may end in a compromise acceptable to both the parties or the strikers may be starved into unconditional resumption of work, the community having to suffer a good deal in the meantime. However the strike may end and end it will sooner or later, it should not be suffered to end without making it yield its lesson for our future guidance. The present general strike and the strikes that now and then occur in individual mills, factories and workshops indicate the presence of a serious disease in the present day industrial system. Strikes and lockouts are mere symptoms of this disease and it is the disease and not the symptom that has to be treated if we want to get rid of these troublesome symptoms once for all. The whole industrial world is in a ferment of unrest and if we want to avoid violent, catastrophic changes we must in a cool hour think straight about the facts and come to some conclusion as to a way out. The disease is deep-seated and it must be carefully probed. The very absurdity of the mill-workers' attitude in the present strike provides a clue which may help us to understand the causes of the disease and to suggest remedies to eradicate it.

The Bonus System.

The immediate cause of the present general strike of workers is the refusal on the part of the mill-owners to pay the annual bonus. The payment of annual bonus to the workers has been a post-war system and it was introduced when the mills were making huge profits. Now that the mills have ceased to work so profitably the mill-owners say that they can no longer afford to pay the annual bonus and that owing to the slump in the market and the high prices of raw cotton they have to run their mills at a loss. The operatives, on the other hand, contend that the annual bonus was neither a reward nor a share of profits, but a form of deferred wages and as they are doing the same work as they did when the mill-owners were making fabulous profits they are fully entitled to claim those deferred wages. Such mentality is not confined to the Bombay mill-workers alone. The experience of Western manufacturers in this matter points in the same direction. Mr. James A. Bowie, M.A., Lecturer in Economics, Department of Industrial Administration, College of Technology, Manchester, has touched at several places on this point in his book "Sharing Profits with Employees," and it would not be out of place to give here extracts from the illuminating pages of the said book.

Mr. Bowie, says:—

". . . Profits fluctuate very considerably and this is a common cause of dissatisfaction. There is no question that the average worker soon comes to look upon his Christmas dole as a right; often he even discounts it before he gets it. This may be a plain case of "counting your chickens before they are hatched," but it is a perfectly natural mode of procedure for people with small incomes." (p. 94).

"What was at first considered a gift, comes to be looked on as a right. If, say, for a period of five years the workman has regularly received a bonus of £10 at Christmas, he will expect it to be continued and will feel very aggrieved if it ceases. If he holds the Marxian theory that profits are "stolen wages" this is especially the case." (p. 140).

Does this not sufficiently explain the strikers' attitude at present? When the bonus system was introduced the mills were working at a high profit and the mill-owners were busy gathering the windfall. They did not mind paying a fraction of their profits to their employees and by offering the inducement of the annual bonus to them in proportion to the period of their service in the mill during the year and also by laying down the condition that those only who were in service at the end of the year could claim it the millowners could command a constant supply of labour of which they were greatly in need in those days. The bonus system checked to a considerable extent the labour turnover and in that form the mill-owners got something in return. The bonus was neither in proportion to the profits realised during the year nor in proportion to each workman's contribution to the output. It was not, therefore, an incentive to personal efficiency. Had the amount of the bonus varied according to the amount of profits its dependence upon profits would have been brought home to the minds of the workmen. It was not a sharing of profits but a sharing out of profits. As the bonus bore no relation to profits, naturally it came to be looked upon as a yearly gra-

(Continued on page 13.)

MORAL OF CHAURI CHAURA.

POLICE AND PEACE.

MEMORIAL UNVEILED BY SIR W. MARRIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 7.

His Excellency Sir William Marris accompanied by the Hon. Raja of Mahamudabad, Home Member, arrived at Gorakhpur yesterday and proceeded to Chauri Chaura to unveil a memorial to the policemen murdered there on February 4th (1922). A large number of gentlemen, official and non-official were present at the scene.

SIR W. MARRIS' SPEECH.

In unveiling the cenotaph, His Excellency delivered the following address:—"I speak to you under a heavy sense of responsibility. Any one standing in my place to-day must realize that words uttered at Chauri Chaura will be read further afield. Two years ago almost to a day the name of this little unknown peaceful looking place suddenly became invested throughout India, indeed beyond India with a hideous notoriety. As I recall the tragedy enacted here, I feel that it would be easy to make it the text of a political sermon easy to emphasise in strong language the responsibility of those persons who in the name of high sounding causes stirred up an ignorant and inflammable peasantry to deeds of barbarism, but I do not propose to dwell on that aspect of the affair. There is no need I think for me to say to-day the things that it would have been my plain duty to say had I been speaking in 1922. You, gentlemen of the Relief Fund Committee, have in your address laid sufficient emphasis on the main lesson of the tragedy to make it unnecessary for me to do so. I trust that everybody without exception has sufficiently accepted that conclusion already. We are all surely wiser than we were. Chauri Chaura showed us all, as in a flash of lightning, what may happen if once the foundations of law and order are sufficiently loosened. For one bad moment it was as though the solid earth had opened under our feet and we looked through into unimagined subterranean fires of passion and brutality. We suddenly realized what the condition of these fair provinces might be if such things occurred all over them. Let me remind you that within the memory of a few old men still living the greater portion of the United Provinces, the Province of Agra and the Province of Oudh actually saw what it meant to be without a Government. That generation looked upon anarchy revealed. It was not only the foreigner or the official who suffered. But once the forces of disorder were loosed all the bad characters, all the broken menne all those who had private grudges to avenge, all those who felt strong enough and ruthless enough to do so turned on the weak and looted and tormented them. That is two generations ago and still a few old people can remember it. I know we have had many blue books recording in complacent language, language natural to the times of unsensational laborious effort. The material and moral progress gradually achieved since 1857. But it remains as true as ever it did that stability and security, abstract words, which only mean that men and women and children are allowed to live their lives in peace and happiness, depend essentially not on railways and telegraphs, colleges and hospitals, but on the minds and temper of men. That is the moral writ large by Chauri Chaura for all of us to read. It is a very easy thing to trouble the minds of the masses, but the reckless man who does so is playing with a mighty fire. For God's sake let us have no more of that in the United Provinces. Widely as we may differ as to the methods of Government let us agree, let us be united, in this that no real lovers of peaceful India can possibly wish to see her advance along such a blood stained path as the one that was trodden in this place two years ago. At least let this monument be a call to every man among us to withstand that. I pass from the gloomy to the brighter side of the story. We are here this morning to commemorate the devotion of ordinary, modest inconspicuous brave men who tried to do their duty and gave their lives in the task. They were like many privates and non-commissioned officers in the great war. They found themselves in a position of great difficulty and danger and they did not shrink from their duty. Their death is an example to their comrades and it is right that we honour their memory. I am proud to come here to help to do so. I am proud also to hear that so much money has been raised by the people of the province for the immediate relief of the dependents of the murdered policemen and to provide scholarships for their children's education. I thank all those non-officials or officials whose efforts have contributed to so good a cause.

POLICE AND POLITICIANS.

The cenotaph which I am about to unveil bears a medallion on which appears the motto chosen by His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward 7th for the inscription of the King's police medal which he instituted. The words are:—"A guard of my people." Those words fittingly express the prime duty of every police officer. They are the servants of the public employed in the public interests to protect the lives and property of the public, their own countrymen. In some quarters there is a tendency to talk about the police as if they were an expensive and unnecessary excrescence on the natural body of the State. I hope it is not mere pedantry to remind such critics that the apparently dissimiliar terms "police and politicians" are in origin and in essence one. That is to say they equally go back to the ancient conception of a polity, a settled civic existence, but whereas the politician is a secondary product created by the polity the police as indeed their name shows were thought of as identified with the very polity itself. The existence of a police force to ensure order was assumed to be an essential condition of all political life, a condition without which as Chauri Chaura shows us there would speedily be no politics and no politicians at all. In some countries this idea is quite well realized. In England the police are popular as the guardians of the public and the protectors of the poor and the oppressed. Whenever there is a special call upon the police people come forward readily and enrol themselves as special constables. In Australia too, when there was a police strike the man in the street rushed into the breach to take his place. I hope that we can see the beginnings of such a feeling in this country. You know how several of the northern districts expressed their gratitude to the police for delivering them from the long and bitter oppression of the dacoits. I have been told also that many of the subscriptions paid by private individuals to the relief fund were really made as a thanks offering for the police protection afforded them at the time of the agrarian disturbances in 1921-22. This affords hope that in the not distant future the public in India will come to realize that the police are the natural protectors not only in cases of oppression but in many difficulties which beset the daily life of the inhabitants of all countres.

There is one thing more that I feel bound to say. The news of this tragedy spread not only consternation but very keen and very natural resentment throughout the ranks of the police in India. I call it most significant of the toleration and the sympathy of the police with the people to note that in spite of the immense provocation received neither in the country at large nor close by in Gorakhpur itself has there been a single instance in which reprisals were taken by the police for the barbarities committed on this spot. Does not that speak well for the discipline and the temper of the force?

As future years go by let us hope that this memorial will not only stand as an enduring testimony to those who lost their lives in the performance of their duty at the hands of a maddened mob, but that it will come to evoke astonishment in all who see it that any body of Indians however impelled could have turned on a force whom all will then have learned to look upon as their trusted guardians and protectors. For when that happens we can hail a growth of civic spirit, a sense of the overriding and imperative claims of the common weal, the dawning of which we still discern only dimly to-day. Now to the memory of brave men and in the hope that their devotion to their country may inspire us all I will unveil this memorial."

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

A heavy list of questions of matters of general public interest with answers was put in the hands of the Members of the Council to-day and these were largely amplified by a series of supplementary questions.

By a majority of 83 votes against 13 the Council this afternoon carried the first reading of the Madras Irrigation Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. C. P. Rama Swami Iyer and the Bill was referred to a select Committee of which the Law Member in charge of Irrigation was appointed the Chairman.

The Tuticorin Port Trust Bill was finally passed into Law at to-day's sitting. The House by a large majority passed the non-official motion to add a new sub-clause to the clauses prescribing disqualifications for the office of the trustees of the Port contemplated in this Bill. The new sub-clause reads that no person shall be qualified to be the trustee who not being an Indian by birth is domiciled in any British possession colony the law of which does not confer or recognize the rights or privileges in respect of the resident Indians which are equal to those conferred or recognized in respect of other residents provided that the decision of the Government shall be final as to whether the conditions of the clause are fulfilled.

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

During the discussion on the Tuticorin Port Trust Bill to-day in the Madras Legislative Council an amendment to the effect that no subject of a British Colony, which did not treate Indian residents therein, as equal fellow subjects, should be eligible to be appointed as trustee, was moved and strongly supported.

Mr. Davis, Finance Secretary, speaking on the motion pointed out that the amendment suggested would stimulate racial antagonism. The speaker opened that even Mr. Gandhi, would not be likely to approve of the measure calculated to aggravate racial feeling. This amendment was finally put off for consideration till to-morrow, when the Bill will bo passed into law.

Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer moved to introduce the Bill to amend the law relating to irrigation and levy of water cess in the presidency of Madras and moved that it be read in the Council.

The Hon'ble Member gave a history of this Bill setting forth the attempts made to have the law relating to the subject acceptable to all classes of people concerned. He gave a list of important projects which Government was unable to undertake for lack of legislation on the matter. The Government of India had expressed their inability to sanction any project unless there was the Irrigation Law. Madras was practically the only province, which had not got any Irrigation law. The present Bill was absolutely essential to ensure prosperity of the agricultural population of this part of the country.

He referred to the opposition to this measure on the part of zemindars. If there were defects in the Bill it would be possible for them to remove those defects during the Select Committee stage and he was prepared to render all possible help to the various interests concerned to put their views before the Select Committee.

The House will have a general discussion of the Bill to-morrow, when its first reading will be made.

MAHATMAJI, A LIVING PACT.

MAULANA AZAD INTERVIEWED.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW MOVE.

Mr. Asaf Ali wires from Delhi under Friday's date:—

I interviewed Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Replying to the question how Mahatmaji's release was likely to affect political atmosphere in India, he said that most of the knotty problems would soone be solved under his guidance. The question of Hindu-Muslim relations and proposed pact, for instance, he thought, should be taken as finally settled as Mahatmaji is the very embodiment of unity and represents a living pact in his person.

MAHATMA AND SWARAJISTS.

Adverting to Swarajists' position Maulana felt convinced that Mahatmaji would go much further than many could imagine at present in giving the Swarajists fullest chance to justify their methods and do nothing to prejudice them in the eyes of the country. In fact, he might guide them by sound advice. Returning to liberty after a long lapse, Maulana did not expect that Mahatmaji would be in a hurry to judge and advise forthwith but would take time to hear all sides and see as much for himself as possible before pronouncing his opinion. A change was already discernible in the people. But although confidence in Mahatmaji was so deep even to-day that people would follow him without demur, it was not altogether impossible that he himself would take time to consider the situation before giving a definite lead for aught one could say. He might allow the new Labour Government of England a period of grace. But Maulana felt that he would first turn to Hindu-Muslim relations and restore a lasting feeling of friendliness by tactfully removing all causes of distrust and resentment. His release certainly spelt renewed accentuation of non-violence in thought, word and deed and a courageous facing of facts in the right spirit. Questioned as to what he thought of the Swarajists' work in the Councils, Maulana replied that the Swarajists had given a good account of themselves turning their opportunities to as good a purpose as was permissible under the circumstances and he regretted that the Congress did not give them chance enough for adequate preparation otherwise they would have gone further in vindicating their claims. Now they were compelled to evolve some working formulae to carry Independents with them. But, had they commanded a majority in the Central Legislature they would have urged their demands without caring to parley with others. If, however, they gained what they had aimed at in consultation on general co-operation with the Independents they would bring the country to a point where she stood at the time when the Non-Co-operation was at its height and if the Government showed willingness to summon a Round Table Conference although such result would be gained by following the methods for which the Swarajists claimed a good deal, it might in a sense mean the triumph of the constitutional on *quasi-constitutional* methods. But if the end gained accorded with the goal which the Non-Co-operation movement had set before it, no one would feel disposed to question the Swarajists' methods.

Maulana is going to Poona to-morrow to see Mahatmaji.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW MOVE.

The new and enlarged Nationalist Party's victory against Government over Coal Protection question has caused a certain feeling of elation among the Indian members of the Assembly. It is going to be a most fateful day for India to-day as the Indian elected members are going to measure swords with Government over the full Responsible Government resolution in the Assembly to-day. There are strong rumours that Government is going to meet the Swarajists' demand to the extent to which it is subscribed to by the Independents in order to take wind out of the obstructionist sails. Moreover, it is believed that Labour Government mindful of economical conditions might pursue a wiser course of allaying unrest by conceding to the legitimate demands and thereby restoring former commercial relations between England and India. Thus it is hoped that the Government of India is not going to complicate chances of restoring peoples' faith in the constitutional activity by needless insistence on what they call their adamantine front. However, another few hours will reveal what fund of statesmanship is still available in Government's Councils. Atmosphere is tense and charged with expectations. The floodgates of oratory will soon be unlocked and early visit to Raisina Hostel was rewarded by a look behind scenes where chief actors and under-studies were coining effective phrases and recapitulating points they were going to urge in the Assembly.

SENSATIONAL BURGLARY AT BANDRA

WEALTHY MERCHANT ROBBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Feb. 4.

Ruttonsey Tejoo, alias Bachu Sett, a well-known and wealthy merchant of Bandra has his grain depot and oilmanstores on the Hill Road, in a thickly populated part of the town.

On Sunday morning one of Bachu Sett's men as usual opened the business premises and was astounded to see everything topsy-turvy there. They raised an alarm and police and neighbours hurried to the scene. An inspection revealed that a gang of robbers had been at work in the premises overnight. Ingress into the depot was effected by wrenching off the bars of a side window from gully. The grain and flour bags had been spread out to form a thick soft and noiseless layer over which a large iron safe had been trundled on from the outer into an interior room where its two locks were very cleverly cut out by experts evidently well versed in this art, and ornaments worth 4,000 were removed from the tampered safe which is large size one of first-class German make.

Though the friends of Bachoo Sett are sympathising with him on his misfortune he personally takes the whole affair most philosophically. The says: "What is mine comes to me and what is due to the robbers goes to the robbers. So I do not in the least feel for what has occurred". As a matter of fact Bachu Sett is not at all keen that the Police should bother their heads about the robbery.

PARSI PRIESTS AND MAHATMA.

BENEDICTION CEREMONY AT NAVSARI.

A UNIQUE & INSPIRING FUNCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAVSARI, Feb. 8.

Benediction on Mahatma Gandhi by Parsi priests at Navsari, an unique and inspiring ceremony was held in honour of Mahatma Gandhi under the officiation of the Head Priest of the Parsis in India, when a record gathering of Parsi priests joined in the ceremony. Benedictions were passed on Mahatma Gandhi by the Head Priest and Dastur Framroz Kutar and except for Royalty there is no instance of Parsi Priests performing this august ceremony for a non-Parsi.

DR. KITCHLEW ON MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 7.

On termination of a procession organised by the local Congress Committee and composed of members of all communities, a public meeting presided over by Doctor Kitchlew was held in Jallianwala Bagh.

Doctor Kitchlew remarked that he was glad that the one great national leader of the country, Mr. Gandhi had been released after two years' imprisonment. Doctor Kitchlew then referred to the Hindu-Muslim dissensions and said that all communal strife should now cease, because he believed that they could hardly enjoy any religious liberty so long as they were slaves. He said that it was Amritsar which had sent to the country an inspiration for Hindu-Muslim unity. He then appealed for Khaddar and boycott of foreign cloth.

KHADDAR BOARD'S TOUR.

VISIT TO BELGAUM

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Feb. 6.

The members of the Khaddar Board including Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar, Sjt. Shankerlal Banker, Sjt. N. H. Belgaumwalla and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, arrived here yesday by the Poona mail. The Party was welcomed at the Station by Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, and several other prominent citizens of the place. In the afternoon, they were present at a big ladies' gathering. Sjt. Rajagopalachar made a speech in which he urged his audience to do their bit in connection with khaddar work. He said:—

Dear sisters,—You must have been really very glad when you heard that Mahatmaji was released to-day, more glad than when some happy event happened in your own families. You know that Mahatmaji wants you to help in bringing freedom to this country. The great work that you have to do is dearest to Mahatmaji's heart. You all know what great noise was made by every one of the little children here making a little noise. In the same manner Mahatmaji wants every one of you here, especially little sisters, to spin a litt' yarn every' day so that a great deal of cloth may be produced in India. No on should imagine that because she can produce only a little yarn it will not be use ful to the country. Everyone of you should turn the spinning wheel religiously to free India.

You are all so very glad to-day; but th only form in which we can give expression to our joy is by wearing Khaddar whi is dearer to Mahatmaji's heart than any thing else. When we prepare for the wed ding day we all put on our best clothes. In the same manner when the more beloved son of India comes back to us we must put on the best and the most suitable dress to welcome him,—and that Khadi. When he comes out after gettin better in his health, when he looks around he should see that India is clad in the cloth which is at once the symbol and the means of our freedom. You must worr your husbands and brothers to bring you Khadi from somewhere. And if that is not done you must sit at the spinning wheel and begin to spin your own yarn. When Mahatmaji comes here he would be delighted if he saw you all in Khadi. But I tel you he would be more delighted if he saw you in khadi clothing but knew also that you were spinning your own yarn. If you sit at the spinning wheel I am sure that your husbands will bring you Khadi from somewhere. You see here near me Mrs. Avantika Gokhale wearing Khadi made out of yarn spun by herself. And there is no more affectionate wife than she. You probably only serve your husband, but Mrs. Gokhale not only serves bu even saved the life of her husband. When he was dangerously in an accident she carried him in her own arms and save his life. Need I tell you that you cannot do better than follow her example. You see at the other end of the platform here, Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla who daily cards his own cotton and spins his own yarn. He does it as part of his religious duty. If a man like Mr. Belgaumwalla spins his own yarn need I tell you why you should spin. You are all, I think, mostly Brah min ladies. For you there is no field open if you are poor or in distress. You all know that poverty is increasing among us. What better companion can we hav than the spinning wheel which Mahatmaji has given us. You need not leave your home, you need not leave your children or your family; but you may sit at your spinning wheel and earn your livelihood. There is one other community in India to whom preeminently, the spinning wheel an absolute blessing from heaven. To the Mussalman ladies the spinning wheel is the greatest ally to their purdah to guard their freedom as well as their honour. Mr. Banker and I went to a Mussalman village in the South and saw thousands of Mussalman ladies with their thousands of their spinning wheels. And we could see that they were so happy with their Charkhas, because thereby they could be independent of their brothers and husbands. In the same manner you Brahmin ladies can also be more or less independent of the good and bad fortune of your brothers or husbands and work at the Charkha. There is no sacred duty for the widows amongst us than to ply the Charkha. Before a girl begins to sing she should learn to spin. No girl is fit to marry unless she knows how to make her own yarn. Mahatmaji wants all men in India to wear clothes made of yarn spun only by the sisters of India. If this should be done, the women and men of India will be knit together in a greater bond than ever before.

From this day when Mahatmaji has been released you have got the most sacred duty to fulfil before the month passes. Within this one month you must get Khaddar to wear and you must get Charkhas and begin to spin.

It is true that Mahatmaji has been saved from a great danger, that he has also been released from prison; but he is yet a prisoner of nature, because of his health, he has not yet been released from his sick-bed. But the best medicine that could give him health swiftly is the news that the ladies and the gentlemen of Belgaum are making ready to wear Khad and to spin. You all know that joy is the best medicine for bad health. And Mahatmaji's joy consists in the spread of Khadi in this country.

I have to tell you one other thing, that in Belgaum very likely the next Congress is to be held. The next Congress is probably to be the greatest of our Congresses. It is not at all unlikely that Mahatmaji will be the President of the Congress. No assembly in the world has had a President like Mahatmaji. No assembly in the world in the future will be held under any president greater than Mahatmaji. Such a Congress is going to be held in your town. I am not exaggerating, but the whole of India will be jealous of you. Congress. And in that Great Congress every one of you has the gloriest opportunity to serve those ladies who come to your town. Before that Congress I do hope that every girl, every mother and every sister of Belgaum will have worn Khadi and will have known how to spin and how to serve others. You will thereby help our good Deshpandeji to make the Congress the greatest success that it can be.

Following Mr. Rajagopalachar, Mrs. Gokhale addressed the meeting in Mahrathi.

Sjt. Shankerlal said:—We all were told to-day that Mahatmaji was released. But though he was released it would be some time before Mahatmaji would be able to come out of his sick-bed. Mahatmaji wanted them all to spin. The Salvation of our country lies in the spinning wheel. Mahatmaji has more faith in the women of this country than even in the men. He kno that you are by your spiritual temperamen fitted to carry out his message. While Mahatmaji was in jail he was spinning four hours every day. Not that he had nothin else to do. He had to do a lot of study. Every day he had to read Vedas, Upanishads and Gitas. His ambition was to become the best Hindu in this country but he had also the ambition to become the best spinner in this country. He had also had household work as you have to do." Here Mr. Banker explained in detail how Mahatmaji was doing in jail household duties, sweeping the floor, cooking, scrubbing, washing and everything else. "Yet he had time to spin four hours every day. He did this in order to make up all take to the spinning wheels; prepare your own yarn and have it woven. The other part Mahatmaji's message is that till you make your own yarn you must get Khadi and wear it. I want to tell you that wearing foreign cloth is a sin. We must know that because we gave up wearing clothes made out of handspun yarn our women had to go into factories. And we know the troubles and sufferings of our sisters working in factories. Therefore if you want to save your sisters from the dangers of factory work you must make up your minds to put on Khadi to the exclusions of all other cloth.

To-day I learnt that there is a stock of Rs. 12,000 worth of Khaddar in your district. And because the stock is lying idle, the charkhas are not turning now. If you want all the charkhas in your district to begin to work you must put on the cloth made from yarn spun by sisters of your own district. Before I sit down I wish to request you once again to spin and to wear Khadi and when Mahatmaji comes you will thereby really make him happy.

Next, Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla said:—In Bombay when I went to a wedding ceremony of a friend I saw a spinning wheel as a present among the rich jewels that were given as wedding day presents. To present charkhas to girls at their wedding means that it is an indispensable thing for family life. The rights and freedom of the women were violated by the male members of India by putting on Manchester and other foreign cloth. The result now is that we are in the present state. Now the time has come when the women of the country must rise in rebellion against the male members to get back their rights.

To-day you must take a vow that from to-morrow you will spin at least half an hour every day. You must all try to put on Khadi at the first opportunity. You must try to sell at least Khaddar worth Rs. 50 every month. If you do any of these three things Mahatmaji will be absolutely satisfied.

The gathering dispersed after sweets were distributed among all those present, in honour of Mahatmaji's release.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR

Has honoured HOOPER & CO. (Coachbuilders), Ltd. with an order for two new Limousines for Daimler Chassis, which have been ordered through Messrs. Stratton-Instone, Ltd. These Cars will replace HIS MAJESTY'S Present "Hooper" Limousines on DAIMLER Chassis, which have been in constant service since 1910.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

HOOPER & CO.

(Coachbuilders), Ltd.

54.St. JAMES' STREET, LONDON.

BARKER & HOOPER

(Coachbuilders, India), Ltd.

FRENCH BRIDGE, BOMBAY. 'Phone 41774.

KASHMIR GATE, DELHI. 'Phone 1362.

Telegrams:—"COACHWORK."

COCANADA CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Lele's letter. In December last when I wrote *"Back to Work,"* Mr. Lele said, he was amused! But the other day, concluding his articles on Cocanada Congress Mr. Lele said that the message of Cocanada is *'Work'*! Writing about Borsad last month Mr. Lele held me responsible for all the remissness of the All-India Congress Committee! To-day commenting on my article on Cocanada Congress, Mr. Lele is studiously silent about my clear explanation! And further, he finds fault with my impression re "new forces at work"! All I say to Mr. Lele is "Thank You."—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

PROF. COUPLAND ON "FREEDOM AND UNITY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 6.

"Freedom and Unity" was the subject of the first Russell Memorial Lecture delivered last evening in Patna College by Prof. R. Coupland, Fellow of All Souls' College and Beit Professor of Colonial History in the University of Oxford. Sir Henry Wheeler presided.

Prof. Coupland opened his subject with reference to the present condition of Continental Europe and suggested that it was due to one-sided idealism arising from the war. Men and nations were concentrating on the ideal of national freedom and ignoring, or positively denying, the ideal of international co-operation and unity. He pointed out that pessimism with regard to the possibility of co-operation between nations was Prussianism in disguise and that history and especially the history of the British Commonwealth could be cited to refute it. The lecturer then explained the development of the problem of nationality in Canada and South Africa and pointed out that Dominion unity had been achieved without repressing the nationality of the French, Canadians or the Dutch South Africans and that only, by the peoples concerned, deliberately willing and attaining unity, could they escape from the ceaseless friction, strife and waste. Concluding the lecturer spoke of the Self-Governing Dominions in the British Commonwealth as a great example of the two-fold ideal.

Mr. Ebrahim H. F. Motala, P. O. Kather, (Navsari District) has written a letter to Mr. Bhabenedra Chander Roy, the Legislative Assembly (Delhi), requesting him to move a resolution urging the stoppage of the exportation of Hessian to South Africa as a protest against the treatment of Indian Settlers in that country.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONEY.

The strong demand for money for trade purposes continues and the call money rate is about 7¼ per cent. The short deposit rate for the 1, 2 and 3 months period is quoted at about 7½ to 8 per cent. There was a further reduction amounting to Rs. 106 lakhs in the cash balance at the Imperial Bank.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 91.39 lakhs and the other deposits have also increased by Rs. 166.81 lakhs. The cash balance has decreased by Rs. 106.95 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 15,08,53,000, the percentage being 15,51 as compared with 17.08 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 8 per cent. The Bank continues to meet the demands of the monetary position without taking a further loan of Rs. 4 crores under the Paper Currency Act.

The week has seen a continuation of the upward movement in Government securities which set in during the previous week and prices have advanced sharply. As remarked last week the feeling that money rates are not likely to go higher has lent support to the gilt-edged market. 3½ per cent. Government paper improved from Rs. 86 to Rs. 86/12. 5 per cent. Loans due 1933 and 1945-55 improved from Rs. 96/6 to 97/3 and from Rs. 96/8 to Rs. 97/5 respectively. 5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 and 1928 were in demand at Rs. 103 and Rs. 103/6. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were placed at Rs. 101 and Rs. 101/3: 1930 at Rs. 102/14 and 1932 at Rs. 103/12. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 107/8

EXCHANGE.

Exchange was steady at the opening of the period under report; but when the result of the last sale of Council bills for Rs. 1¼ lakhs at 1s. 5 1/32d. was announced on Wednesday, the market became completely demoralised for a time, the rate collapsing from 1s. 5 1/32d. to 1s. 4 3/4d. Subsequently on steadier advices from Calcutta there was a recovery and the market closes at 1s. 4 7/8d. There were some bills showing at the lower level while the enquiry for bullion remittances was continued on a small scale. The rate for ready T. T. is still at a premium of 1/8d. per month over the rates for forward delivery, due to the money position.

On the announcement of the Council bill rates, there was extreme nervousness in the market on account of the rate of allotment being 5/32d. lower than the rate at which tenders were rejected during the previous week. This was taken by the market as indicating a change of policy, it being felt that the acceptance of the tenders at this lower level was action taken in contravention of the assurances which have been given by the Finance Member that his operations in the market would not be carried to the extent of upsetting it. Although there would not appear to have been any real ground for the excessive nervousness which was shown, seeing that the step taken might well be regarded as indicating a desire to bring the rate for Council Bills approximately to the level of market rates at this time of the year, nevertheless some official statement at this stage would be welcome. It should be recollected that in spite of a reduction in the amount of bills offered, from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 50 lakhs, the market in the previous week did not respond to the rate at which tenders were acceptable. It would not, therefore, be surprising if the reason for the step taken which upset the market this week was due to this cause.

There were notable fluctuations in the dollar quotation during the week, the rate advancing from $4.30 7/8 to $4.36½ but subsequently declined to $4.29 3/4 and closes at $4.32½. The Continental exchanges have depreciated somewhat. French Francs easing from 92 to 92.90 and the Belgian franc from 104 to 105. The Italian lira was steady round 98.10.

We give below the result of the last sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic transfers held by the Secretary o State for India on Tuesday 5th February 1924. Bills for Rs. 1¼ lakhs at 1s. 5 1/32d. were accepted in full Rs. 50 lakhs will be offered for sale next week.

GOLD.

Gold has been a steady market with an improvement of about 2 annas in the price during the latter part of the week, movements in the market being influenced by the fluctuations in sterling exchange. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 95s. 10d. and 95s. 1d. In our market the range of prices during the week was from Rs. 25/9 to Rs. 25/14/3 for ready, from Rs. 25/9 to Rs. 25/14/3 for 21st February settlement and from Rs. 25/9 to Rs. 25/14/3 for 22nd March settlement. The rate for sovereigns has improved from Rs. 16/1 to Rs. 16/4/6 for ready and from Rs. 16/2 to Rs. 16/5 for forward. The off-take has improved during the week and averages some 15,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 2 lakhs tolas exclusive of the amount taken by the bazaar from the mint and excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £88,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £2,00,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 19,59,487 in bar and coin. The total import of gold during the month of January amounted to Rs. 1,71,35,145 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £97,500.

Advices from London report that with the last sale of gold by the Secretary of State this week the sale of the full £2 million is now complete.

SILVER.

Firm conditions continued to characterise the silver market, due mainly to steady advices from London and a continuation of the good off-take.—Fluctuations have been slight with a general tendency to improvement. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33 3/8d. and 33 5/16d. for ready and 33 3/16d. and 33d. for forwarded. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London closed at 3s. 3 7/8d. on Monday since when the market has been closed for the Chinese New Year. In our market the range of prices during the week was from Rs. 79/14 to Rs. 81/6 for ready, from Rs. 80/3 to Rs. 81/7 for 25th February settlement and from Rs. 80/6 to Rs. 81/10 for 25th March settlement. The off-take averages about 300 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 2700 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about 22,07,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £9,85,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to Rs. 1,33,233 in coin. The total import of silver during the month of January amounted to 7,314 bars and Rs. 15,54 441 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £217,500.

SHARES.

There were three working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under review. There has been considerable excitement in the market with sharp fluctuations in cotton mill shares, mostly for forward delivery. The notable feature of the week has been a sharp recovery in the prices of Shapurji and Bombay Dyeing shares which have appreciated by some Rs. 50. On the week most cotton mill shares show a somewhat improved level of prices, though the higher prices touched about the middle of the ing are the fluctuations in the prices of the week have not been maintained. The following principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 707/8—730—690: Central India Rs. 467/8—466/4: Century Rs. 345—357/8—342/8: Crescent Rs. 221/4—225—221/4: Kohinoor Rs. 1275: New Great Rs. 507/8—497/8: Pearls Rs. 613/12—527/8—520: Rs. Shapurji Rs. 233/12—275: Simplex Rs. 305—317/8—306/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 470—465.

The miscellaneous section continued dull with a small business passing. The only feature of interest was a sensational rise in the British Burma Petroleum shares which improved from Rs. 5/2 to Rs. 7/7 and close at Rs. 7/2. In Cement and manganese shares, Bundis were quoted at Rs. 9/12; Katni Ord. Rs. 85 with deferreds at Rs. 210 and Shivrajpur Rs. 37. The enquiry for Railway shares continued brisk and there are more buyers than sellers in the market. Ahmedabad Prantij is quoted at Rs. 775, Central Provinces at Rs. 98, Gujerat Rs. 75, Sindh Light Rs. 145 and Tapti Valev Rs. 610.

Among Bank shares Imperial Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 1345xd. with Contributories at Rs. 340xd. Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 78 and those of the Central Bank are quoted at Rs. 25/12.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate decline in New York and little change in Liverpool as compared with last week. Early the market advanced on short covering, Commission Houses buying, and better spot demand, but later eased on scattered selling.

After meeting further liquidation at the outset, the American markets started to recover but towards the close confidence began to waver again with the result that the markets showed little resistance and broke somewhat further under this pressure. Since last two or three days the markets move within narrow limits and although the undertone continues good there has unfortunately been a lack of buying power which makes the position unhealthy for the time being.

Very little buying enthusiasm has been witnessed, spinners as a whole being quite satisfied to purchase in hand-to-mouth quantities pending a more settled state of affairs in the political horizon. It looks as though easiness has of late been quite apparent due to drastic liquidation on account of the unsatisfactory conditions of the American Textile industry and curtailment in the working of the mills, but the position from the point of view of supply becomes daily stronger and will sooner or later bound to make itself felt unless a very much greater move is made towards restricting the takings.

Trade reports, taking all things into consideration, are quite satisfactory and the amount of enquiry is reported to be on quite a heavy scale. The tone has been cheerful and it seems that a fairly good business remains in abeyance pending a more settled state of affairs in the political situation, and until markets show a real sign of strength. The demand for American spot cotton during the week was quite good, the principal enquiry being for Fully and Good middling Texas.

Whilst maintaining our views that values will later on in the season improve materially again, a policy of caution is quite necessary under present disturbed conditions, and we think it quite likely that conservative purchases on setbacks will eventually turn out profitable.

Notwithstanding the mill-hands strike here, our market has developed a much improved tone due to much steadier feeling locally. Whilst we do not expect to see much movement in prices either way in the immediate future, we remain of the opinion that as the season progresses a higher level of prices will be reached, as despite the fact that the local mills are closed for the time being, the export demand remains quite good and the available supply of cotton will be hardly sufficient to meet the requirements. Under the circumstances we recommend our friends to effect purchases whenever prices are temporarily depressed, say in the neighbourhood of Rs. 600 for April/May Broach.

The demand for Ready cotton continues good and shipments nowadays are heavy so that the statistical position is gradually becoming stronger.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week	this week.
New York March	33.75	33.32 minus 43
New York May	34.07	33.50 minus 57
New York July	32.78	32.05 minus 73
New York October	28.12	28.05 minus
Liverpool March	19.44	19.40 minus
Liverpool May	19.38	19.40 plus
Liverpool July	18.83	18.91 plus
Liverpool October	16.44	16.61 plus

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 613 and gradually advanced to Rs. 616½ on Commission Houses and jobbers buying. On general selling the market gave way to Rs. 614 but again improved to Rs. 619½ on buying by Bull operators. In sympathy with the advance in New York futures the Bazar opened steady at Rs. 624½ on the 4th instant and gradually improved to Rs. 628½ on short covering and buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs. From this level the values gave way to Rs. 621½ on selling by Bears and jobbers, but again recovered to Rs. 624½ on moderate buying by Commission Houses. On the 5th instant the market opened steady at Rs. 631 owing to a further advance reported in New York futures, and after fluctuating within a narrow range, dropped to Rs. 626 on jobbers selling. On the 7th instant the market opened at Rs. 626 and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 632½ on the same day.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 584 and steadily went up to Rs. 599 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying. Again going down to Rs. 593 the values improved to Rs. 604 on Shroffs and Bull operators buying, and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 7th instant at Rs. 604. Whilst Oomr May opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 587 an improved to Rs. 602½ on Shroffs and Bulls buying. On general selling the values gave way to Rs. 597 but again improved to Rs. 608 on buying by Bull operators, and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 608 on the 7th instant F. G. Bengal March opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 527 and closed on the 7th instant at Rs. 540 the highest being Rs. 541 and the lowest Rs. 527. Whilst Bengal May opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 530 and closed at Rs. 542 on the 7th instant the highest being Rs. 544 and the lowest Rs. 530.

PIECE-GOODS

The Cloth Market has been stady during the past week. Very little fluctuations have been noticeable in the rupee rates. The retail demand on Thursday was satisfactory, but this was attributed to the market having been closed on Tuesday for "Amwas" holiday and on Wednesday in honour of Mahatma Gandhi who was released. Transactions amongst the merchants in the bazaar have been few and far between. The weakness in exchange has been watched with anxiety by the merchants.

In Manchester Grey Shirtings the 39 inches Red End styles being scarce have appreciated in value, but the 45 inches cloths of similar quality have not shown any increase and instead of the usual difference of Rs. 2 per piece between the two widths the present difference is only Rs. 1-8. The range of Grey Shirtings in 45-48, and 51 inches by 38 yards have been in better request at Rs. 19 per piece. Fresh business is not possible as merchants are offering 21 shillings 6 pence F. B. H. and the importing Firm is quoting about 23 shillings for near shipment. Grey Drills and Jaconets have remained steady. There is not much do in white shirtings. In white mulls the only style that has shown some weakness is the 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls, which have been offered by needy sellers at two annas per piece less than the current rate. White Nainsooks have not attracted much attention.

The well known firm of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., has been made a limited concern and a prospectus has been issued in London, preference shares being at six per cent cumulative. It is rumoured that another big European firm is going to be merged in a joint stock company in a similar manner shortly.

The Manchester Market has been steady. The decline in prices since a month ago has been only about five per cent, but it is expected that, with the reports of new acreage which is going to be the largest on record and which news will be published in the second week of this month, prices of cloths for June July shipments are likely to be lower in sympathy with the decline in the raw material. But goods against these shipments would arrive during the monsoon and will not be suitable for the season. Manchester mail reports state that the sellers of cloths have met with considerable inquiries asking for quotations for various cloths from different markets, but the business offered has been, for the most part, at impracticable rates. There has been a revival of business for China and as usually China leads the way in a buying movement, some Manchester shippers are of the opinion that India will follow suit.

The market for local mill goods has been steady, with moderate demand. There have been several disturbing influences. The strike and the consequent lock-out has continued and this has checked the decline in prices, which would otherwise have resulted. If the lock-out continues, it will reduce the present stock with mills, which is estimated to be one lac and 50 thousand bales of cloth and 75 to 80 thousand bales of yarns, and will thereby improve the position of the mills. Owing to the curtailment of production the mills are quoting firm rates and transactions have been found difficult to arrange.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—						
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39+37	1/2/8		13	12	0
„ 100,000	45×	„	„	15	4	0
„ No. 33,000	45×	„	„	14	8	0
„ No. 2800	37×	„	„	12	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39×	„	„	13	8	0
„ No. 2750	45×	„	„	15	4	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39					
„ No. 2310	44×38	1/2				
Dewhursts BBB	38×38	1/2		21	0	0
„ BB	38×38	1/2		17	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1/2		16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37	1/2/38		13	8	0
„ No. 4462	41×	„	„	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39×	„	„	13	8	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51×38			Avg. 19	0	0
GREY DRILLS—						
Pepperell's Dragon	29×40		Net	29	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40			16	8	0
Mistsui's Elephant	29×40		Net	24	0	0
GREY JACONETS—						
Ralli's No. 18	45×22			8	8	0
„ No. 138	40×22			6	12	0
„ No. 636	44×22			7	6	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—						
Liepman's No. 1500	32×42			28	0	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36×40			29	4	0
Ralli's No 9889	33×40			18	12	0
Forbes's K. B. 100	33×40			19	4	0
WHITE MULLS—						
Ralli's No. 6	41×19			8	4	0
„ No. 60	46×19			9	4	0
„ No. 600	51×19			10	4	0
„ No. 6000	56×19			11	6	0
„ No. 88	58×20			7	9	0
„ No. 1270	27×18			3	11	0
„ No. 818	39×20			7	7	0
„ No. 1440	36×20			5	13	0
„ No. 5352	42×20					
„ No. 2755	42×20					
„ No. 1703	52×20		Net	15	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18			3	11	0
„ No. 119	37×18			4	8	0
„ No. 229	42×18			5	0	0
„ No. 339	47×18			5	8	0
„ 1K/4K38",47",48"53×18			Avg.	6	0	0
„ No. 95	58×20			7	9	0
„ No. 66999	40×18			5	8	0
„ No. 86999	40×18			6	0	0
„ No. 775	40×18			6	2	0
„ No. 875	45×18			6	10	0
„ No. 975	50×18			7	2	0
„ No. 615	50×18			6	14	0
Graham's Baloon	58×20			7	9	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18			3	8	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—						
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18			4	12	0
„ No. 61/81				4	8	0
„ No. 1850				4	0	0
„ No. 1900				4	2	0
„ No. 2600				4	4	0
„ No. 21021				4	6	0
„ No. 36920 T. B.	38×22					
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18			5	8	0
„ No. 95950/97970 Saraswati	33×18					
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18			6	6	0
„ No. 59000	„			6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360				7	6	0
Lyon s No. 454 5/5656 6767	26×18			4	8	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	„			4	8	0
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22					
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520	26×18			4	8	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ 5820 "Motor Car"				4	6	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey Goods and four per cent on White Goods.

YARN MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

The Mill Strike has to a certain extent effected some change in the general position of our market which has ruled rather steadier during the week under review, and prices have improved by about ½ to ¾ anna per lb. especially in coarser counts As a matter of fact demand does not show any improvement as yet and what little rise we experience is nothing but the result of the purchases made by dealers among themselves in anticipation of shortage of ready goods and consequent rise in prices. All the consuming centres are still very quiet, and though inquiries are there, the limits received are too poor to bring about any transactions. Egypt, Persian Gulf, Rangoon, China and other markets are quiet, and our prices do not suit them. Cotton is more or less at about the same level and there are no signs of any serious decline in the near future. This factor, combined with the small stocks in dealers' hands and the firm attitude of the Mills at the moment, keeps the market steady about this level.

English yarns do not show much change, and fresh forward business reported is small. Manchester does not show much change but is a shade steadier.

Japanese yarns have improved for ready and forward deliveries and the stocks are reducing. Import Houses quote higher prices and fresh forward business is small. Fluctuations in Exchange and Sampin rates are still wide.

The Mill Strike still continues and it is very uncertain to judge the future. The Mills are asking higher prices for the stocks they hold as they think the strike might continue much longer and shortage may be keen. There are therefore few sales only to be reported.

The general situation is uncertain but we believe the Yarn market will not show any material change for some time.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1/2s SECOND QUALITY.			
Finlay	14	2	0
Apollo	13	10	
Simplex	13	8	
Shapoorji	13	8	
Currimbhoy	13	10	
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.			
Edward Sassoon			
Apollo			
David			
8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.			
Jacob (Seven stars)	14	8	0
Edward Sassoon	14	8	0
Apollo	14	8	0
Bradbury	14	8	0
10 1/2s.			
Shapoorji	14	14	0
Apollo	15	4	0
Swadeshi	15	12	0
Bradbury	15	6	0
Asur Virji	15	10	0
David (Flowerman)	15	4	0
David (Cockatoo)	15	6	0
Indo China			
12 1/2s.			
Elphinstone	15	14	0
Currimbhoy	16	11	0
China			
Moon	15	10	0
Apollo	15	9	0
Dawn			
14 1/2			
Kilachand	16	12	0
Apollo	16	8	0
City	17	4	0
Colaba Land	17	3	0
Currimbhay	16	12	0
20s.			
Kilachand	18	0	0
Edward Sassoon	19	0	0
Elphinstone	18	0	0
Phoenix	18	8	0
Dawn			
apan	18	14	0

MESSRS. ABDULLA JUSAB & CO.

FLOUR, ATTA & BRAN.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

	Wallace	Bombay	Union	Luxm
Superfine	18/8	18/		17/8
House-hold	17/4	16/8		16/
Export	17/	16/		15/8
Bazaar	..	..		..
Ata No. 3	13/	12/8		12/8
Bran, Coarse	1/	1/		1/
Bran Fine	19/	18/8		18/
Soji	..	..	..	..
Rawa	18/8			18/

Remarks —

CHEMICALS.

Fsbruary 8.

Business in sizing chemicals with the mills continued dull. Zinc Chloride and Magnesium Chloride have been very quiet, especially due the continuance of the strike. However, Farina has been an exception and has rapidly advanced to Rs. 17 per cwt. The Home offer for Dutch Farina kept firm at £20 and more per ton CIF Bombay. Epsom salt kept rather steady at Rs. 3/2/0 per cwt. Among dyeing chemicals there has been no special doing—the prices keeping unchanged. Sodium sulphide 62 per cent changed hands at Rs. 14/4/0 per cwt. Caustic soda 98 per cent powder kept at Rs. 22/8/0 per cwt.

The quotations are as under:—
Caustic soda 98 per cent Rs. 23
Hydro Sulphide soda Rs. 1/6/0
Bichromate soda Rs. 38
Silicate soda Rs. 10
Sulphide of soda Rs. 14/4/0
Glauber salt Rs. 4
Epsom salt Rs. 3/4/0
Aniline salt Rs. 0/11/0
Antimony salt Rs. 0/9/0
Acetic acid Rs. 0/9/6
Bleaching powder Rs. 13/12/0
Litharge Rs. 37
Brown sugar lead Rs. 51
Farina Dutch Rs. 17
Dextrine Rs. 18/8/0

MILL-STORES.

Fsbruary 8.

The market opened quiet and a dullness prevails unabated. The chances of a settlement of the strike on last 4th disappeared—thus compelling the mill owners to continue the lock-out till 18th; this has materially affected the market, and the business is practically at a standstill, with very few bargains closed. Only a few up-country inquiries have been coming forth. Cotton Heralds continued steady at Rs. 1/12/6 and Reeds at Rs. 0/3/8. Roller cloth and Sizing flannels have had no further interesting features and kept dull. Among Bobbins, there was rather brisk inquiry and the prices have too, advanced to a little extent owing to the scarcity of available stocks in Japan. Slubbings have been quoted at Rs. 25 and Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel at Rs. 9/4/0 per gross. Conical pirns 5" varnished kept very scarce. The quotations are:—
Heralds Rs. 1/12/6
Reeds Rs. 0/3/8
Roller cloth Rs. 8/8/0
Sizing flannel Rs. 4
Slubbings Rs. 24
Rovings Rs. 23
Ring Bobbins Rs. 9/4/0
Conical Bobbins Rs. 7/4/0
Emery fillets Rs. 0/3/3
Shuttles English Rs. 18
Bandings rim Rs. 1/6/0
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/8/0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

Jutes opened firm in sympathy with the commodity market and a fairly large number of Howrah and Clive shares changed hands. Among the bazar dealers at advaneing rates Presidency also had buyers. The heavier priced stocks were fully firm though enquiry was limited.

Cotton remains dull and uninteresting.

Coals.—Though there has been less doing in this section rates generally have been well maintained.

Teas with only a moderate turnover recorded. Bishnauth showed an improvement.

Miscellaneous:—A fair enquiry exists for Indian wood products. B. I. Corporation ordinary, Burma Corporation, Marshalls and British Burma Petroleum, Indian standard wagon ordinary still continue in request with sellers for Indian iron and steel. Sugar shares remain in demand. Government securities are firm all round.

The following were closing quotations:—
Government securities 3½ per cent Government papers Rs. 66/5s. lot 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/10 s lot 5 per cent loan 1945-55 98/8s. 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 104 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/8 S I do 1927 10 1/6.

Cottons.—Bengal Luxmi Cotton 137 odd lot Dunbar 180, Kesoram 5/8.

Jutes.—Auckland 146 sl., Birla 7/4, Budge Budge 499, Clive 28/8, sl., Dalhousie 322, Empire 43/12, Fort William 253/8sl., Howrah 38, Hukumchand ord. 8 Kanknarrah 387 Kinnison 855, do pref. 113/8, Lansdowne 246 Lawrence 440, National 269, Northbrook 42/8, Orient 175 sl., Presidency 5/15, Standard 335.

Coals.—Bengal coal 633/8, Burrakur 37, Central Kurkend 25/8, Damagurriah 10/4, Nazira 10/12, North Damuda 7/4, Sendra 22, South Karanpura 12.

Miscellaneous.—Britannia Engineering 5/14 Indian Iron and Steel 46/8, Marshall and Co. 4/14, Indo Burma tin 7/4 xd., British Burma Petroleum 6/8 sd.,

Tea Companies.—Bhatkawa 57/8, odd lots Bishnauth 27/2, Dehra Doon 136, Eastern Terai 6, Grob Tea "A" 21 sl., Do "B" 10/12, Rutema 15/4, Sarugnon 13/-12, Debentures 7 per cent Auckland jute debentures 102.

Exchange Bank Telegraphis transfer is one shilling four and twenty nine and thirty second to seven eights pence and demand bills one shilling five and fifteen and sixteenth pence.

SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS (BY "SENEX.")

THE GATWICK PLATE. Div. I.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
LADY RITA 1
VOLSURE 2
NURSE BOBS 3

THE GATWICK PLATE. Div. II.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
DOLLARINA 1
BRITOMART 2
JOVIAL 3

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—1¼ Miles.
RECIPROCITY 1
PERAMBULATOR 2
RAKINGS 3

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—1 Mile.
ORANGE WILLIAM 1
BELL METAL 2
ROSTRUM 3

THE FLYING PLATE.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
FLAMING ORB 1
OWEN ROE 2

THE GAYE PLATE.—1¼ Miles.
GOSUB 1
ZOHAL 2
KELVIN BOY 3

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—1 Mile.
MOYEED 1
ARTHUR 2
KHUNDIL 3

THE RUTLAND STAKES.—6 Furlongs 41 yards.
HUSKY 1
SCHIEHALLION 2
MURMANSK 3

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following are horses left in for to-day's races:—

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1 Mile.

Orange William 10-12, Bell Metal 8-11, Owen Roe 8-4, Rostrum 8-3, Quarryman 8-1, Dick Turpin 7-12, Goldgainer 7-10, Floreal 6-10, Wasp 6-8, Whit Week 6-8.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Flaming Orb 9-12, Own Roe 9-0, Quarryman 8-10, Suryakumari 8-6, Cintra 7-12, Kilrea 7-6 Whit Week.

THE GATWICK PLATE Div. I.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Nurse Bobs 9-8, Velocity 9-6, White Dart 9-5, Volsure 8-12, Nikolaki 8-11, French Furze 8-11, Troston 8-8, Nun's Veil 8-6, Lady Rita 8-6, Marby 8-5, Starmont 8-2, Erinite 8-2, Cylvern 8-1, Mary's Lamb 8-0, Heatstrong 7-8, Blade of Wheat 7-4.

THE GATEWICK PLATE Div. II.

Meddlesome 9-5, Creel 9-5, Mimi 9-4 Britomart 9-1, Zigomar 8-12, Golden Vision 8-11, Some Scribe 8-10, Glass Rock 8-7, Poor Anna 8-6, Flight Errant 8-4, Dollarina 8-4, Woorali 8-2, Corys 7-13, Jovial 7-9, Sarina 7-4, Miserable 7-1, Lomo 7-0.

THE ABBERLY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Risen Again 9-0, Marmion 8-9, Fitzelarence 8-6, Festivity 8-5, Grande Place 8-4, Reciprocity 8-3, Red Quill 8-0 Perambulator 7-13, Rackle 7-10, Piccolo 7-10, Redcot 7-9, Night Watch 7-8, Rakings 7-7.

Top weight according being under 9st., it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Rose Hill 9-5, Krushan 9-3, Cessation 9-1, Kelvin Boy 9-0, Mentor 8-9, Malta 8-8, Zohal 8-5, Red Flower 8-4, Shahzada 8-3, Alder 8-3, Grub 8-0, Lamington 7-10, Wadi 7-10, Arab Knight 7-10, Huntsman 7-9, Crown Prince 7-8, Winning Post 7-8, Kitchener 7-6 Yellow Silk 7-4, Baronet 7-3 Aerial Mail 7-3, Gulmarg 7-0, Brindisi 6-12.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Khundil 9-12, Mikado 9-12, Trade Mark 9-4 Baktavar 8-13, Hatchel 8-12, Arthur 8-5, Moyeed 8-4, Stability 8-1, Summerton 7-13, Arab Knight 7-8, Ramban 7-7, Towfik 7-4, White Rose 7-0, Karam 6-12.

THE RUTLAND STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Murmansk 9-3, Green Malt 9-3, Rackle 9-3, Tarvie 9-3, Husky 9-3 Boscombe 8-12, Greenfinch 8-12, Pretty Girl 8-7 Lomond Hills 8-3, Schiehallion 8-4, White Fang 8-3, Wood Harmony 8-2, Gay Ditty 8-2.

TENNIS IN ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

The following are the results of the tennis matches played here:—

All-India Tennis Ladies' Doubles:—Mrs. Vane Percy and Mrs. Mackinnon beat Mrs. Farebrother and Mrs. Palk 6-2 6-4: Mrs. Trevor Horn and Mrs. Nicholas beat Mrs. Hay Kellie and Mrs. Fremantle 6-3 7-5: Mrs. Gibson and Miss Gibson beat Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Deans 6-2 6-1: Mrs. Shepherd and Mrs. Crofield beat Mrs. Britton and Mrs. Nass 6-2 5-7 6-3:

Ladies' Singles:—Mrs. Hearne beat Mrs. Deans 6-1 6-0:

Mixed Doubles:—Harper and Mrs. Nash beat Johnson and Mrs. Murray 6-1 3-6 6-3: Vane Percy and Mrs. Vane Percy beat Brock and Mrs. Shepherd 6-3 6-1: Bobb and Miss Gibson beat Andrea asd Miss Mackenn non 6-0 6-3: Kishen Prasad and Mrs. Fremantle beat Sandys and Mrs. Kellie 6-4 6-2: Brown and Mrs. Horne beat Dixon and Mrs. Gibson 6-1 6-3:

Men's Doubles:—Bobb and Dixon beat Brock and Telslev 6-1 6-1: Powell and Brown beat B.D. Bhargava and V.E. Bhargava 6-1 6-0: Vane Percy and Andrea beat Thomas and Dip Narayan 6-2 6-0.

Men's Singles:—Andrea beat Mukerji 6-4 6-2: Kishen Prasad beat Dixon 6-1 6-0: This was the best game of the day, the last year's winner Mukerji, being defeated after some good play by Andrea of Mussooree.

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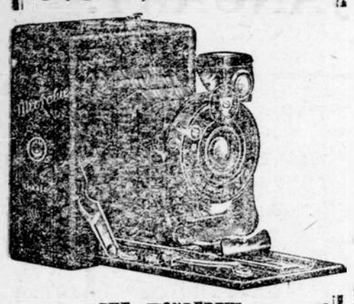

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THE STRIKE & LOCK OUT

(Continued from page 10.)

tuity or deferred wages to be paid at the end of the year. Thus it is plain, the manner of paying a share of the profits to the employees was ill-conceived. The mill-owners ignored human nature as it is and also ignored the experience gained in other countries in the same matter, and thinking that they could stop the payment of the bonus when profits would dwindle they failed to make provision for paying it in times like the present.

Mill—operatives' Mentality.

The present strike was rumoured to come off in December, but the absurdity of going on strike in these days was pointed out by the Social Service League through a handbill, 50,000 copies of which were distributed broadcast among the workers and also some men from amongst the workmen themselves offered similar advice in meetings specially held for the purpose. The strike was averted at that time and it was thought that the idea was abandoned for good. But unexpectedly it reared its head about the usual time when the bonus used to be paid to the workmen. In the beginning it was an insignificant looking spark but it spread like a wild fire and affected all the mills. A number of workmen were not for resorting to strike at this time and had the fire-brands not taken the initiative all these men would have been quietly working in the mills. All the same, now that they have come out almost all of them are of the same mind. The fact is they were nursing the grievance in their minds, though some of them did not think the time was opportune and some had not the boldness to take the risk involved in hoisting the standard of their demand. Practically speaking, those who say that they came out simply because of the pressure brought to bear upon them were really waiting to be forced to down their tools. Get any striker to talk with you and you will find that he is as insistent on the demand as any other and that he believes in his heart that strike is the most—perhaps the only effective weapon to get his grievance redressed. Who fostered this faith in strike? Consider the experience he has got in his dealings with his employers. During the great war and after the peace, when the mill-owners were piling up profits and prices of necessaries were soaring high the mill-owners never of their own accord proposed to increase the wages of their employees. When the pinch became too severe the men went on strike and demanded an increase in their wages. The demand was not even willingly conceded and the strike continued each time for several days inflicting hardships and privations on the men. Twice the bonus was devoured by the strike in that the wages for the strike days had to be sacrificed for securing an increase in wages. Naturally such conduct on the part of the employers has led the workers to believe that they cannot expect spontaneous generosity or sympathy from their masters; that if they want to get anything from them they must non-co-operate with them; they cannot hope to get justice unless they themselves suffer and also make others suffer. The increase in wages was agreed to by the mill-owners, in spite of the undoubted fact of high prices and notwithstanding the piles they were making, only after a good deal of haggling. This has created such impression on the minds of the operatives that they seem to be disinclined to believe the statement that the mills are working at a loss at present. You can have precious little faith in a trader's "Fixed Prices" board if you know as a matter of fact that he has sold things for much less prices after a good deal of haggling, and even when he is really offering an article at a moderate price you do not at once believe him and close with the offer.

The worker's mentality is not as it ought to be. He has no faith not only in his employer but also in any persons however anxious they may be for his well-being. Cynicism overshadows his vision and often his attitude is as unreasonable as one can imagine. He suspects everybody of selfish motives and treats every proposal with distrust. He believes every other man's hand is against him and he may even bite the hand offered to help him. If you will try to argue with him, he will not care to listen to your arguments; he will simply state his demand and try stubbornly to adhere to it. You may call this perverseness, or cussedness, if you you like. But you cannot hold him responsible for it. It is not his congenital habit nor was he born with a double dose of original sin. It is his environments that have made him so. There is no personal attachment nor even personal touch between him and his employer; he is not sure of his employment; he may be fired at any moment and his wages may be forfeited; dismissals in mills are quite arbitrary and a workman has no hope of geting justice if he is unjustly fined; he has practically no hopes of rising to a higher position if he shows capacity; he is treated no better or perhaps worse than a machine in human form; he is subjected to petty tyrannies and jobberies and is tricked out of his dues by rate-cutting, etc.; and all these help to form his present mentality. Let the mill-owners frankly ask themsedves whether they deserve better workmen.

The treatment a mill-worker receives in the mill renders him perpetually discontented and the least reason is sufficient to provoke him to resort to strike. Even now if you engage a striker in conversation with you he will insist on having his annual bonus paid to him, and flying off at a tangent, will begin to pour a number of grievances into your hospitable ears.

Added to these there are other reasons why a mill-worker does not think much before going on strike. See how he passes life in Bombay and you will know these reasons. His life is monotonous and devoid of any healthy recreations or hobbies. An occasional excitement however costly it may prove, is welcome to him. The housing conditions are extremely bad; the standard of living is very low literacy is exceptional; ambition and aspirations are practically non-existent; the surroundings are sordid. The scarcity of houses and the prohibitive rate of house rent compel a large number of workmen in Bombay to live without their families and naturally these people become reckless in their habits.

Reform the System—Reform the Men.

If we want to have a different and better type of mill-worker we must change his environments in the works as well as outside. Let us have faith in human nature. All millowners are not Shylocks. I know some of them are really generous. But the present industrial system is vicious and both the mill-owner and the mill workers are its victims. The mill industry requires to be organised and for it men of imagination and initiative are necessary. Until there is cooperation between Capital and Labour, and until the industry is organised on the basis of justice, humanity and service to the community the unrest is sure to continue in this form or that. Progressive democratic control is the key to solve the problem. Let the mill-owners, if they are capable of entertaining enlightened self-interests and if they care for industrial progress of the nation, calmly deliberate over this question and make a beginning in reforming the present system. The community also cannot afford to remain indifferent to a heartless economic system of which the mill industry is but a part.

Let me conclude by quoting a few sentences from the speeches of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the late President of the United States, whose death the world of honest men is just mourning.

"Whenever bodies of men employ bodies of men, it ceases to be a private relationship."

"The welfare, the happiness, the energy and spirit of the men and women who do the daily work in our mines and factories, on our railroads, in our offices and ports of trade, on our farms and on the sea, is the underlying necessity of all prosperity. There can be nothing wholesome unless their life is wholesome; there can be no contentment unless they are contented. Their physical welfare affects the soundness of the whole nation."

BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY.

ACT TO BE AMENDED.

The following Bill is published under Rule 18 of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules:—

BILL NO. X OF 1924.

(A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.)

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, in manner hereinafter appearing; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Bombay District Municipal (Amendment) Act, 192 .

2. In clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, hereinafter referred to as the said Act, the words "or who is of the female sex" shall be repealed.

3. To section 23 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—"(9) Where the President and Vice-President are unable or for any reason fail to call a meeting for the purpose of an election under clause (c) of sub-section (1) or under sub-section (8) of section 23, the Collector may exercise the powers of the President for the purpose of calling such meeting."

4. In section 91 of the said Act, the words "save as regards the disqualification on the ground of sex" shall be repealed.

5. In sub-section (1) of section 91A of the said Act for the word "municipality" where it occurs for the first time the words "city municipality and of such other municipality as may be notified by Government in this behalf" shall be substituted.

6. In sub-section (2) of section 107 of the said Act after the word "notice" the words "require the owner to" shall be inserted.

7. In section 179 of the said Act—(1) In sub-section (1) after the word "and" in line 11 the words "may dissolve such municipality or" shall be inserted; (2) after sub-section (1) the following shall be inserted as sub-section (2), namely: "(2) On the dissolution of a municipality under sub-section (1) the term of office of the councillors of such municipality shall cease and determine and elections of councillors shall be held under the provisions of this Act applicable thereto, on or before a date to be specified by Government in this behalf in the aforesaid order"; (3) in sub-section (2), (a) for the words "so superseded" the words "superseded under sub-section (1)" shall be substituted; (b) for the words "exercise of such power" occurring in the margin the word "supersession" shall be substituted. (4) (a) sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) shall be renumbered (3), (4) and (5), repectively, and (b) in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (4) for the figure "(3)" the figure "(4)" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of these amendments will be explained by the following notes on clauses:—

Clause (2).—The object of this amendment is to remove the sex disqualification of women.

Clause (3).—Section 23 (1) (c) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, provides that every municipality shall be presided over by a President, who, if the Governor in Council so directs, shall be elected by the municipality. There is, however, no provision in the Act for the calling of a meeting for the election of a President when, after a general election, the President and Vice-President have both vacated their offices. The Bill is intended to obviate this difficulty by conferring on the Collector the power to call a meeting for the election of a President under section 23 (1) (c) of the Act when the President and Vice-President are unable or fail to call such a meeting.

Clause (4).—This amendment is consequential on the amendment in section 15 (1) (c).

Clause (5).—Under section 91A it is the duty of every municipality to prescribe the regular line of a public street. In the cases of the smaller municipal districts in which no city surveys have been carried out it is difficult for the municipalities to perform this duty satisfactorily and a regular survey involves expenditure which cannot be undertaken in their cases. It is, therefore, proposed to impose this duty on the city municipalities and on such other municipalities as may from time to time be notified by Government in this behalf, and to exempt the smaller municipalities from the provisions of this section.

Clause (6).—In the case of Emperor versus Laduram Manormal (11 Bombay Law Reporter, 1349) it was decided that section 107 (2) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, does not authorize a municipality to 'require' the owner of any privy or cesspool to demolish or close such privy or cesspool. The meaning of the sub-section as it stands is not clear and the proposed amendment is calculated to remove all doubt as to the intention of the legislature.

Clause (7).—The only course at present open to Government in cases of grave misconduct or default on the part of local bodies is to supersede them and to replace them by committees of management. It is desirable to provide an alternative which will afford the inhabitants of the municipal borough an opportunity of electing more suitable representatives. This will not preclude the employment of the other alternative if a municipality, which has once been dissolved, does not improve its methods of municipal administration; or if in the opinion of Government, the more rigorous alternative should be adopted in the first instance.

Anti-Rabies treatment is now made available at the Mayo Hospital Nagpur, and Victoria Hospital, Jubbulpore. The treatment is similar to that given at the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli and Bombay, and no person bitten by rabid dogs in the Central Provinces and Berar need go to Kasauli in future.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

NEXT SESSION ON 8TH MARCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee the All-India Trade Union Congress on 2nd instant, at No. 72, Canning Street, the proceedings of the previous meeting were confirmed and it was decided to hold the next session of the Congress on the 8th March. At the request of several unions out-side Bengal the Committee decided to extend the time for submission of recommendations for presidentship of the forthcoming session of the Congress to the 15th February.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Some details as to how the disposal of civil cases was delayed in Bengal were given to-day by witnesses at the sitting of the Civil Justice Committee, of which Justice Rankin is the President.

Mr. C. Y. Mackay, Manager, Tagore Roy Estate said that the primary cause of the dela was that the Munsifis had more work to do than what they could manage and another cause of deyay was due to numerous co-sharers in agricultural tenancies. About 70 or 80 per cent for he delays were due to adournments for the convenience of the pleaders. Persons executing the summons are bribed. During the slack season, in agricultural cases parties go to the Court as if they go to a cinema.

A Munsiff of Howrah said, that much delay was due to the method of payment of the pleaders because the longer the case drags the more fee they get.

HOUSING IN BOMBAY.

WHO OCCUPY THE DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS?

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

"Appreciable progress has been made in the Industrial Housing Programme undertaken by the Bombay Government. Out of a total number of 2,720 rooms, now ready for occupation, a block of 80 rooms has been let to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust at full economic rent for accommodating the inhabitants of the Tulsirampada, who were dishoused by its operations in that area, and 2,328 rooms were occupied on the 19th November, 1923.

Detailed figures given in the current issue of the "Labour Gazette" show that after excluding 133 rooms let to the Police and 15 rooms to the Infant Welfare Society, only 78 rooms are occupied by clerical classes and 135 rooms by other classes such as time-keepers, contractors, ticket-collectors and examiners shoe-makers, motor-drivers and school masters. The remaining 1,967 rooms are let to the working classes, that is to say, to manual workers in industry and transport including ordinary wage-earners in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, the Bombay Development Directorate, the Bombay Port Trust and the Royal Indian Marine. Thus, out of 2,328 tenants, 84.49 per cent belong to the working classes, and if the rooms occupied by the Police and the Infant Welfare Society are excluded the percentage of tenants who belong to the working classes generally is over 90, 62.5 per cent being mill hands.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION.

A press note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

"It is hereby notified for general information that the following additions to, and alterations in, the Development Directorate chawls have been ordered to be made:—

(i) That 'nahanis' should be provided in each room in all the chawls; (ii) that in each room in the chawls under construction, in which the present standard type of windows has already been built, the loft connected with the chimney and certain other improvements (including a 'nahani') should be provided; (iii) that in the chawls under construction, in which windows of the present standard pattern have not yet been built, as well as in the chawls to be constructed in future, a shuttered type of window, without sunshade should be adopted, and the loft and chimney should be done away with, the other improvements (including a 'nahani') being retained.

2. In modification of the orders referred to in paragraph 1 of Press Note No. S.A.—412, dated the 23rd March, 1923, the minimum average monthly rent to be charged for rooms in all the Directorate chawls, constructed or to be constructed, has, for the present, been fixed at Rs. 11 per room per month. The following are the actual monthly rents which will be charged for the present:—

Ground floor rooms, Rs. 10-8-0 per room.
First floor rooms, Rs. 11-0-0 per room.
Second and third floor rooms, Rs. 11-8-0 per room.

The economic rent for these rooms is calculated at Rs. 15-8-0 per room, per month, and the rents as set forth above will be open to revision.

3. For the larger corner rooms in all the chawls, Re. 1 per room per month will be charged extra."

In opening the Lascar Memorial on 6th evening, Lord Lytton paid a high tribute to the loyal and devoted service of Lascars during the war. His Excellency said not a single Lascar refused to serve for fear of the enemy's action. The monument perpetuated the memory of 832 Lascars from Bengal and Sylhet who laid their lives in the services of the Empire. Of these 33 died while on a voyage to Archangel, the most northern port of Russia.

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without reason. Bilious attacks, sick headaches, flatulence, coated tongue, ill-smelling breath are Nature's way of complaining that your liver is out of order of the intestinal tract congested.

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(8)

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INDIGESTION

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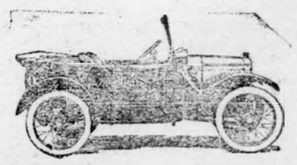
Austin 7



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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DELIBERATE MURDER.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Chatsa Bhathi.
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Pratt and Fawcett.)

This was an appeal against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who found the accused guilty of murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to death.

The facts material to the case have been fully given by Their Lordships in the following judgments:—

JUDGMENT.

Justice Pratt in delivering the judgment observed:—

"The accused has been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in a trial held held by the aid of three Assessors of the offence of murder committed on the 26th October 1923 and has been sentenced to death.

The case for the prosecution is that the deceased Harnial a Bania of Mehmedabad, had come home at 1-30 or 2 p.m. in the afternoon on the 26th October and sat down in his yard in order to kindle a fire, and that while he was doing so the accused entered the yard armed with a billhook and dealt him two blows on the head and neck which caused his death. There is no doubt that the deceased was murdered on that day and at that time and the medical evidence shows that the wounds were such as might have been inflicted by a billhook. The only issue is whether the accused was the man who committed this offence.

The case rests upon the evidence of 4 witnesses corroborated by the fact of the accused's immediate arrest and the alleged confession on the same day. The accused's neases are Purshottam, Bapalal, Harjivan eye witRaichand. Purshottam is the nephew of the deceased and was sitting on the verandah of the side his house about 20 or 25 paces from the bench outscene of the offence. He says that he actually saw the accused coming into the yard where the deceased was chopping fire wood and dealing two blows with the bill-hook. Bapalal was the witness who had been bathing at the well in the same yard in which the deceased was. He says that as soon as he finished his bath he was going home and before he went 10 or 15 paces he heard a groan of the deceased, turned round and saw the accused striking the deceased a second blow from behind. Harjivan was a Brahmin who had met the deceased and spoken to him as he returned to his house. He left the deceased as the deceased went to his house and returned to his own house which is across the road opposite. He said that he was mounting the steps of his otla when he heard the same groan, turned round and saw the accused striking the second blow with his bill-hook. He says that he ran towards the deceased's house and met the accused coming out of the yard. He was threatened by the accused and retreated but after the accused ran past he raised a hue and cry and joined in the pursuit. The last witness Raichand did not actually see the blows struck by the accused but he was seated in upper floor of his house across the road nearly facing that of the deceased. He says he saw the accused going towards the house of the deceased with a bill-hook; he heard the groan and looking out saw that the accused had come out of the house of the deceased and was wiping his bill-hook on the ground near the temple opposite.

As to the evidence of these four witnesses, it is argued that none of them were in a position to see the actual blows struck, and on this point there is unfortunately no very definite finding in the judgment of the Sessions Judge. The learned Sessions Judge says that these four witnesses were in the immediate vicinity and he thinks it likely that some one or other of them may have seen the offence committed. It is a pity that this point was not cleared up when the witnesses were under the examination and the very imperfect plan that has been exhibited in the case does not help to clear the point.

The doubt arises from the fact that the offence took place in the yard of the deceased which is said to be surrounded by a wall except for a gap on the south side. It is not clear whether this wall is also on the east side of the yard that is between the yard and the verandah of the deceased. If there is a wall on the east side of the yard, it is difficult to understand how the witnesses, Bapalal and Purshottam could have seen the blows struck, though it was possible that Purshottam might have seen the blows struck through the gap on the south side of the wall. But as to Harjivan we feel little doubt that he was in a position to see the blows struck becuse he at that time was mounting the steps of his otla and from that point it is clear hat he was able to look over the wall on the south side of the yard which is only 5 feet high. We therefore believe that Harjivan did see what he professes to see. As to the other witnesses it seems more probable that they only saw the accused coming into the yard and then heard a groan and then saw him issuing from the yard. As to Harjivan's evidence the point is made that he did not raise a hue and cry the very moment he saw the blows struck. But Harjivan has explained this. He says as soon as he saw the blows struck he ran to the scene of the offence. There he saw the accused issuing out of the yard and it was only after the accused got clear that he raised a hue and cry. There is no doubt that Harjivan was on the spot when he raised a hue and cry and that he did pursue the accused. It was on this pursuit that the accused was arrested by the two witnesses Manilal and Mohanlal and others.

Even therefore assuming that Harjivan was the only person who saw the blows actually struck, the case depends upon the direct evidence of Harjivan corroborated as it is by the other three witnesses Bapulal, Purshottam and Raichand who saw the accused enter the house with a bill-hook and who heard the groan uttered by the deceased and found the deceased in a dying condition immediately afterwards. Now the direct evidence of Harjivan and the circumstances deposed to by Bapalal, Purshottam and Raichand leave no doubt of the guilt of the accused even as it is by the evidence of pursuit corroborated arrest on the same day and the fact that at the time when the accused was arrested he was blood-stained and was in possession of a stained bill-hook. There is therefore ample corroboration that was afforded however by the confession of the accused which was made by the same date. That confession was made at that ted. The accused was under the impression has been retracsatisfactory reason for not able to give any confession if it was false as to why he made that the accused at the time not true. It is true that sion was suffering at the time he made the confession self admitted having from injuries, but he himself ed by the fact that those injuries were not caused the police. The probability is that fall at the injuries were caused by grave at the time time of his arrest in the courtyard and the probability is that he was arrested him. But the important point about confession is that the accused explains exactly the motive which induced him to commit the crime. He says that he was the victim of a litigious persecution of the deceased and it is true that the deceased had only three days before obtained a decree against the accused for damages. On this circumstantial evidence corroborated as it is by the direct evidence, we feel no doubt that the accused has been rightly convicted.

The accused probably was suffering from a sense of injury at the time he committed the offence and it is probably true that he was a victim of persecution by the deceased and the deceased's relatives. But this Court cannot admit that as a reason for mitigating that sentence. The offence was a deliberate offence of revenge committed in a broad day light by a man who was reckless of consequences. The case is therefore one calls for a deterient sentence. We confirm the sentence of death."

FINED FOR MAKING NON-AGRICULTURAL USE OF LAND.

ORDER SET ASIDE BY HIGH COURT.

Vishnu Narayan Vaidya
vs.
The Secretary of State for India-in-Council

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decsiion of Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Joint Judge of Thana. He dismissed the appellant's suit because it was time-barred, although the findings in other issues were in appellant's favour.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in their Lordships' judgment:—

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

"The plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant, the Secretary of State for India-in-Council Rs. 290 recovered from him by the defendant and future interest and costs of the suit. The suit has been dismissed by the Joint Judge of Thana on the ground that it is barred by limitation. The fine was levied from the plaintiff on the ground that he had used his land, admittedly land assessed for agricultural purposes, for non agricultural purposes, without the permission of the Collector and under the provision of Section 65 of the Land Revenue Code the Collector passed an order imposing a fine on the 18th July 1917. The plaintiff failed to pay the fine, in consequence of which the property of the plaintiff was attached and finally sold on the 7th December 1917, the sale being confirmed on the 30th December. The suit was filed on the 13th January 1920, admittedly more than a year after the Order of the Collector and the recovery of the fine out of the sale proceeds of the plaintiff's goods.

The learned judge was of opinion that the land had not been used for non-agricultural purposes. He also thought that section 11 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act would not apply. It is not clear so far as I can make out from the judgment, whether the judge was of opinion that the plaintiff was obliged to file a suit to set aside the Collector's order, but he considered that Article 14 of the Limitation Act must apply, and not article 62 because it could not be said that the receipt of the fine was for the use or benefit of the plaintiff.

It is perfectly clear to us on the facts stated which are not in dispute, that the plaintiff was using this land for agricultural purposes. That was no reason why he should not dry his betel nuts, when they were gathered, on the Kharip land at a time of season when the land was not used for cultivation. If as a matter of fact the process of preparing betel nuts for the market could have been carried on the Bagayat land it could not be suggested that the land was being possibly non-agricultural purposes. That was used for sufficient to dispose of the seems to me might have been different if question. It storing of betel nuts had the drying and ment of the Kharip land been to the detriit was really for the land. It was found that land, as the carts benefit of the Kharip to carry away were brought on the land from the manure goods and the land benefited it, manure which thereby come on to

The fact that the plaintiff allowed other agriculturists to store and dry their betel nuts on his land would make no difference. What we have to regard is the use of the land and not the person who uses it provided of course it is with the permission of the occupant. Therefore it is quite clear to us that the fine was wrongly levied and the plaintiff was not obliged to sue to set aside the order levying the fine, then he is entitled to recover the money within 3 years of the fine having been recovered. The plaintiff's suit must therefore be decreed with costs throughout, the cross objections are dismissed with costs."

Mr. D. S. Varde appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader for the Secretary of State for India-in-Council.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CONVICTED OF BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court Bombay judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. Frank Olivera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Tribhubondas V. Shroff was charged with criminal breach of trust, by Devidas Lakhmidas, his nephew in respect of three separate sums amounting to Rs. 3085.

The evidence in the case showed that accused was the maternal uncle of the complainant who lost his parents while quite young. From 1918 he looked after the complainant and his brother—their moveable and immoveable properties. In the beginning of 1919 he deposited some of their money in the Bank of India and opened a current account in the name of the complainant and operated on this account under a power of attorney he had got from the complainant. All deposits and withdrawals were made by the accused. It was alleged for the prosecution that certain amounts which accused withdrew from the Bank were spent on himself and not for the benefit of the complainant. For the purpose of this trial the prosecution had selected three ums and had asked the Court to frams charges under section 406 I.P.C. in respect of them; The accused was therefore charged as follows:—

(1) In respect of Rs. 675 withdrawn by the accused on 27th February 1919.

(2) In respect of Rs. 2,000 withdrawn by the accused on 29th March 1919.

(3) In respect of Rs. 410 for which a cheque was given by accused to one Fahad Bin Saib on 4th April 1919.

The accused's defence was that he had spent the amounts mentioned in the first and second charges in connection of what was known as the pregnancy ceremonies of complainant's wife which took place on or about 4th March 1919. The figures he gave came to a total of Rs. 3,472.

On the evidence the Magistrate held that the first and second charges had not been proved and therefore acquitted the accused on the first and second charges but convicted him on the third charge.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of the judgmest, his worship said "The third charge in respect of Rs. 410 stands on a different footing. This is a cheque given by accused to Fahadbin Saif, a man in some way connected with horse racing. This cheque was cashed on the 4th of April 1919. The complainant had nothing to do with this man nor does the accused allege that this money was paid on behalf of the complainant On the contrary accused admits that he gave the cheque on his own account and in respect of his own liabilities. He, however, urges that he had the implied consent of the complainant to utilize on his own account such money as he needed and then to replace the same and that as a matter of fact he did replace Rs. 400 on 1st May 1919. Assuming that the accused replaced Rs. 400 out of the sum of Rs. 410 drawn from the account of the complainant the accused has failed to prove that he had either express or implied consent of the complainant to operate on his own behalf. There is also the deficit of Rs. 10 which has not been made good by the accused. I must therefore hold that this charge has been proved against the accused". On the last charge accused was convicted and sentenced to 1 day's simple imprisonment and to pay fine of Rs. 100 in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF GOLD IN MINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on (Thursday) before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Dana Narowji was charged with theft of about one tola of gold from His Majesty's Mint at the instance of Shaikh Hussein Rahman, Vavaldar of the Mint. Deputy Inspector Merrifield conducted the prosecution.

The accused was a coolie in the Mint yard and when leaving the Mint on Wednesday evening had committed the offence. When leaving the Mint he was searched along with others as usual, near the main gate and in course of the search a handkerchief which had been kept concealed by the accused underneath his waistband fell down from his person. The handkerchief was picked up and piece of gold weighing one tola and valued at Rs. 25 was found wrapped in it. On being reported, the police took charge of the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of rupees sixty or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The property was handed over to His Majesty's Mint through the havaldar.

FOUR MONTHS FOR IMPERSONATION

Before Mr. Khairaz at the Mazagaon Police Court Dy. Inspector Achrekar on Wednesday charged Gangaram alias Raghunath for personation. The facts for the prosecution were that the accused represented to C. P. Rajoo a motor driver that he was a Police Sub Inspector Savant of the C. I. D. and that he (the complaint) was being watched for rash driving. He had free rides in his motor car and subsequently borrowed his gold wrist watch saying that he was to be photographed with his Superintendent who was shortly going to England and promised to return the watch in a couple of hours. As the accused did not return as promised the complainant became suspicious and reported the matter to the Police. Subsequently the accused was arrested and it was found that he had pledged the watch with a friend of his for Rs 20. The accused had a previous conviction for similar offence and the magistrate taking this into considertion sentenced him to four months rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

CYCLIST KNOCKED DOWN BY LORRY

Abdul Aziz Bin Ahmed, a Mussalman youth aged 18 years, employed in the Byculla Club was riding a bicycle along Lamington Road at 1-20 p.m. on Wednesday when he was knocked down by a municipal motor lorry No. 925 driven by one Pandu Genu near the Ballasts Bridge and was killed on the spot. At an inquest held on his body by the Coroner yesterday, Matalia Shanker a hawker in sweetmeat who was seated on the foot-path at the foot of the bridge said that the deceased was going towards Jacob's Circle. The left rear wheel went over both. The lorry was not going fast. It stopped after going one pace. Witness did not hear the horn sounded by the driver before the deceased was knocked down. There were no other vehicle at the junction at the time.

Krisna Genu a cobbler said he did not see the cyclist till he was knocked down. The lorry was going slowly. Witness did not hear the horn sounded. The lorry stopped close the boy after knocking him down.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

KNOCKED DOWN BY BALLAST TRAIN

Yesu Laxman, aged 45, a muccadum of gangmen in the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Goregaon was running to catch a ballast train returning to Malad when he was knocked down by the train and was seriously injured. He was being brought to Bombay by train when he died on the way and his body was taken to the morgue.

At an inquest held on his body by the Coroner on Wednesday morning, a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

SERIOUS TRAM CAR COLLISON.

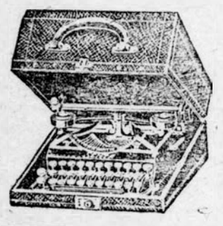
On Wednesday morning at about 9 a.m. serious collision occurred between two tram cars near the Byculla Bridge resulting in serious damage to a tram car and some injury to a tram-driver. It appears that tram car No. 229 from Sir J. J. Hospital was going up the bridge to proceed to the Victoria Gardens when tram car no. 676 from Parsi Statue, and proceeding to the Victoria Gardens came up and at the point where the two cars had to take the some rails a collision occurred resulting in the complete smashing up of the roof over the front platform of car No. 229. The driver received injuries on the head and leg and was taken to the hospital. The damaged car was shunted to the Byculla Depot.

CASE AGAINST KHILAFAT SECRETARIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

The case against Maulana Mazharuddin and Maulana Arif Husain, Hon. Secretaries Provincial Khilafat Committee and Qazi Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi, an honorary worker came off for hearing on 4th February. After arguments on the legal objection that there was a misjoinder in the case prosecution under section 501 was dropped and now the complaint is confined only to sections 500 and 504 I.P.C. The complainant Mr. Hafizaddin after making his statement on oath was cross-examined by Messrs. Raoof Ali and Zikrur Rehman. The Court then adjourned. Shaikh Mohd. Taqi will cross-examine the complainant at the next hearing which comes off on the 19th. This case has caused a sensation in Delhi as was dmonstrated by the fact that quite a large number of leading citizens of Delhi were present.



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It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of
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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal ex
1 box of Pills	1-8	penses, *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of Pills Rs. 7; Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dear B. Ghulam Ahmed Sahib,

Your medicine is really good. Kindly send me three phials more and oblige My friend wants to try it.

THAKUR SINGH,
P. O. Chanic, District Montgomery.

Dear Sheikh Sahib,

Your medicine has been recommended to me by my friend who is cured of his illness. So kfndly send me the same at your earliest convenience.

KAOSAM AHMED BAVA DESAI
C/o Desai Street at Tadkeshrar
Via Kim Station, Dist. Surat.

ear Sheikh Sahib,

Kindly send me your medicine at your earliest convenience and oblige. I used your medicine once and am got rid of my complaints.

KORA RAM, SHOPKEEPER,
Fort Sandeman Belochistan, Dist. Sob.

My Dear Sheikh Sahib.

I used your medicine and praise it

RAMEZEDCHI, Esq,
Rly. Refreshment-room, Pymmana Burm

Dear Sheikh Sahib.

Kindly send your medicine at once as it has proved efficacious once]

SUB-POST MASTER,
Kot Najib Ullah, Dist Hazara

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO –

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian, St. 73, LAHORE. 1

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIONS.

The Joint Secretary, Ahmadiya-Anjuman-Ishaat-Islam, Lahore, writes:—

As already announced the last sitting of the conference of religions was held at the Habibia Hall Islamia College, Lahore, on Sunday, the 27th January last. There was a full audience in the Hall. The proceedings began with a recitation from the Holy Quran. Rev. Ali Baksh was voted to the chair. Professor Raja Ram of the D.A.V. College, read a paper on the object of religion from the Holy Vedas. Chaudry Zafrullah Khan Barat-Law then read a paper on the same subject on the authority of the Holy Quran. He was followed by Sardar Gursaran Singh, teacher, Khalsa High School, Jullundur. He was permitted to read his lecture in English, as a special case as he said that he has not received the usual information from the conveners of the Conference that the proceedings were in Urdu. He, however, promised to send an Urdu rendering of his lecture for publication along with other speeches in a pamphlet form. On the request of the local Y.M.C.A. and some members of the Foreman Christian College Rev. Ali Baksh was permitted to read his lecture on the object of religion on the basis of his religion, as his previous lecture was of a controversial nature, and had been disallowed by the meeting in main part.

As had been suggested by some of the speakers at the Conference, Dr. Mirza Yaqub Beg the Secretary, proposed that the Conference should form into a permanent Committee, which should meet from time to time to arrange for series of such lectures from a common platform. He proposed that the representatives of various religions and societies should meet in the Habibia Hall, on some suitable date, from the Committee proposed and to arrange for meeting during the Easter holidays if possible.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

As was unanimously proposed at the last session of the Conference of religions, all the religious societies art requested to send in their representatives with an authority to form a Working Committee to arrange conferences of religions in the country.

Instead of Sunday the 3rd Instant, all such representatives are requested to meet on Sunday the 10th instant at 3 p.m. in the Habibia Hall Islamia College Lahore.

COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY DURING 1923.

In the current issue of the "Labour Gazette" appears a review of the cost of living statistics for 1923. The index remained fairly steady during the year 1923, in the same manner as it did in 1922. There were no violent fluctuations as in the three preceding years, viz., 1919, 1920, 1921. The index varied between 151 and 157 during the year, the minimum being reached in June, and the maximum in December. The average of the 12 months in 1923 was 154 which showed a fall of 6 per cent from the twelve-monthly average of 1922 and a fall of 20 per cent from the high water mark, (193) reached in October 1920. The index is now at the level of that of 1918.

The yearly averages are as follows:—July 1914 100, 1918 154, 1919 175, 1920 183, 1921 173, 1922 164, 1923 154.

Food prices also remained steady during the year under review, the average index for food varying between 146 and 152. Cereals stood at the same level (124) in November as in January, but rose suddenly by 8 points in December (132) owing to a marked fall in the imports of Rangoon or Burma rice during October and November as compared with the previous months. The Index for 'pulses' fell appreciably by 42 points from 158 in January to 116 in June and was steady at 116 to the end of the year. Other articles of food remained at the same level at the end of the year as at the beginning. There was a fall of 5 points in the 'fuel and lighting' group and a fall of 6 points in the 'clothing group.' Thus the cost of living index stands at about the same level at the end of the year as it did at the beginning.

Owing to the housing difficulty there was no fall in the rents during the year—recent investigations showing a tendency for rents even to rise to the extent permitted under the Rent Act.

A Secunderabad, message says:—The fireman Williamson and oilman Anthony David were convicted on Wednesday in connection with running train thefts of clothes valued at Rupees 2,106. Williamson was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 on three counts or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment and David was sentenced to 2 days imprisonment and fine of Rs. 150 on three counts or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. The stolen property recovered was returned to the owners.—(A. P.)

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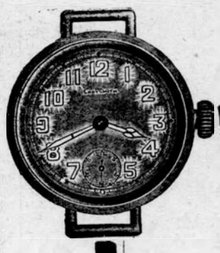
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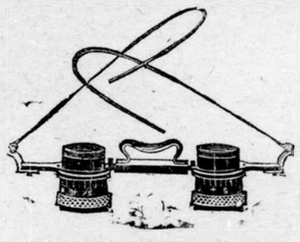
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The "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Sunday, July 2, 1899.
TO THE EDITOR,
Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple Asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Dr. J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man. A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Dr. J.P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy, and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Doctor.
Correspondent S. M. L.
Present address:—
J.P. RAY, K.P. RAY, Dept. No. 5, Benares City.
(1)

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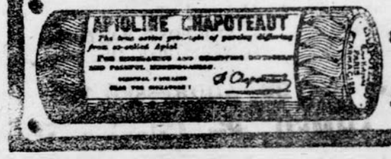

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